密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XXXV SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1925 NUMBER 3

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Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
303 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Telephone: Caledonia 5300: Cable Ad.: Scholzem, N. Y.
PACIFIC COAST OFFICES (World Wide News Association)
H.H. CONGER CO. { Los Angeles.....Higgins Bldg. / San Francisco .....Holbrook Bldg.
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WASHINGTON BUREAU
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WHERE WE ARE: WHERE WE ARE GOING. . . . AND WHY!

THERE is now in session in Peking an international conference participated in by representatives of various foreign governments and China, the purpose of which is to revise China's treaties with foreign nations dealing with China's Customs duties. On December 18 there will assemble in Peking another international commission, attended likewise by representatives of China and the various foreign nations for the purpose of investigating China's legal and judicial system, after which investigation, the Commission is expected to recommend reforms in the present practice of extraterritoriality. These two conferences have to do with the two most important phases of the so-called unequal treaty situation now existing between China and certain foreign nations, otherwise, Tariff and Extraterritoriality.

IN addition to these important matters, there is also to be considered the question of the status of foreign settlements in China and although there has been little of an authoritative nature which has appeared in the public press on this question, it is known that conversations have been in progress between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Diplomatic Body regarding certain fundamental changes which may be effected in the future government and status of foreign settlements and concessions in China. Although the status of the settlements and concessions from the standpoint of Chinese representation, road extension, local courts, right of refuge by Chinese, and other matters, have been subjects of public discussion for many years, it has only been since the May 30 "incident" or riots in Shanghai that the whole question of the status of the foreign areas has become acute. The report of the International Judicial Commission which was appointed by America, Great Britain and Japan to investigate the May 30 riots in Shanghai, is expected to have a considerable bearing upon the future status of Shanghai, and, following the inauguration of reforms here, of all of the other foreign concessions and settlements in China.

THE *North China Daily News*, premier British newspaper in China, in discussing editorially the recent action of the Tariff Conference in Peking in agreeing to Tariff Autonomy for China on January 1, 1929, used the heading, "The Great Betrayal," evidently meaning by this that the foreign delegates to the Conference had betrayed the interests of their fellow countrymen in China by permitting China to have the right of tariff autonomy. There-

fore in view of this statement, which indicates a viewpoint prevalent in certain sections of the foreign community, it is interesting to consider the recent action of the Tariff Conference and the probable action of the Commission on Extraterritoriality, in the light of their historical backgrounds.

IN the first place, both of these conferences are being held as a result of action taken at the Conference which was held in the Capital of the United States in the winter of 1921-22. Those of us who live in China in the midst of the political and social turmoil going on about us, find it difficult to appraise the present situation or to correctly understand actions which may conflict with our private personal interest. We are likely to view the whole situation in terms of our own personal fortunes and livlihood and thus fail to obtain the larger view which our government officials and even a considerable number of our own fellow countrymen at home, are able to obtain. For example, those of us who may own real property in China or own bonds in any of the municipal governments of the foreign concessions, or in foreign corporations which have their field of activity in China, are likely to judge everything from the standpoint of possible adverse effects upon these interests. This is the natural reason for many current conceptions and reactions in respect to what is now taking place in Peking. We do not stop to think that changes have been taking place in China over a long period and that today we are experiencing outward manifestions of forces which have been working beneath the surface for many decades.

AND in connection with these changes which have been taking place in China, we likewise often fail to realize that we ourselves have been responsible for many of them. Whether we are business men, government officials, missionaries, educators, or newspaper editors, we have all had a finger in the pie and rightly should feel gratified that the yeast set to work yesterday and last year and ten years ago and a century ago has begun to ferment and that China today is trying to gain the position of equality with other nations which we have been telling her she had a right to occupy. It is a natural reaction of human nature that we should become impatient at mistakes which are being made in China today, even though we have ourselves been guilty of similar or worse ones in our own past national histories. It is admitted that it is difficult to preserve one's equillibrium and to realize that advancement is taking place when we are forced to hide in our cellars to escape the bullets of the bandits or rush to treaty ports to avoid being caught between two opposing provincial armies. Also we fail to realize that what is taking place in China today is not a result of the so-called May 30 incident in Shanghai. Our memories are so short that we have forgotten that China asked for treaty revision at the Paris Peace Conference and that as a result of what she considered to be an injustice which was written into that document, that China boycotted and brought to terms and forced an almost complete change of political method, at least, on the part of her near neighbor, Japan. Of considerable importance in connection with the present situation, it is likewise well to consider that much of our so-called Western "prestige"—largely artificially created—was destroyed in Chinese eyes, as a result of the World War. China, being located, so to speak, in the "back-wash" of the war situation, was able to see only the more sordid phases of that struggle and thus came to judge the so-called Western civilized nations, from the standpoint of their selfish actions and reactions in this part of the world.

BUT to get back to the two conferences on Tariff and Extraterritoriality now in session in Peking, we are faced with the practical problem of China's right to control her own household without foreign interference. To use an expression of Grover Cleveland, we are faced with a situation, not a theory! So we go back to the Washington Conference of 1921-22 wherein is to be found the mandates for what is taking place in Peking today. The Washington Conference was called primarily for the purpose of considering the question of limitation of armament. The close of the world war found all nations overburdened with war equipment and militarism was in the saddle. Politicians catered to national prejudices and fanned the flames for the selfish purposes of remaining in office or getting into office. But the politicians overlooked the attitude of those who had to pay the bills. During the war when everyone was intoxicated with the fever of the war effort, high wages were the rule and the laboring classes were promised everything to keep them on the job. But when the after-the-war slump came and wages had to be reduced and despite this, the high taxes had to be paid, it was another story. Discontent became general in every country and found its worst manifestation in Russia. Something had to be done to lighten the burden, the chief element of which was armament. But in order to lighten the burden of armament, mutual confidence had to be restored among the nations and when the political and economic leaders began to study the causes of misunderstanding among the nations, they turned to the Far East. Here in the Far East they found the germs of future trouble, hence the necessity of trying to do something to eradicate the elements of discord out here in order that the nations could in safety, consider the question of limitation of armament.

WHEN we read over the minutes of the Washington Conference we discover the remarkable fact that with the exception of one session which was devoted to the situation in Siberia, that the entire work of the Conference, in so far as it dealt with political questions in the Pacific and Far East, was concerned with China. It was here in China that the germs of future international discord were found. Here was an unsettled political situation in China, an unsettled political situation between China and Japan and between Japan and the United States. There was found a veritable maze of alliances and understandingings, many of them secret, which undermined public confidence not only in the Far East but among all nations having trade or other interests in this part of the world. Thus, before there could be limitation of armament, the potential causes of war had to be removed, and as stated in the foregoing, most of these troubles in the Pacific, centered in and about China and the cause was easy to diagnose—the weakness of China and her inability to look after her own household.

SOMETHING had to be done about China, a country with a territory considerably larger than continental United States, a country upon which most of the states of Europe could be superimposed, a country with a population compromising approximately one-fourth of the world's total, a people with a background of ancient civilization, but for some reason a civilization which had

dropped behind in the elements of what we today choose to call modern civilization. A people, who, for the most part are still living under mediaeval conditions,—certainly mediaeval from the standpoint of general education and literacy, industrial development, sanitation, public health, transportation and also from the standpoint of the modern conception of religion as a service to fellow man. With a more or less accurate knowledge of this situation, the Powers, in full consultation with China, set about to do something to improve China, Yes, to improve China, but also of possibly greater importance, to improve their own relations with each other as well as their relations with China. China was invited to this conference as an equal,—likewise an important point to remember in considering the present situation.

WHEN the nations at Washington began to delve into the situation they found many things to be wrong. They found foreign nations in control of and administering Chinese territory, ranging from the concessions and settlements to the situation in Shantung and Manchuria where Japan exercised jurisdiction over large areas and controlled functions which are generally considered to be attributes of sovereignty. They found the Powers in control of certain functions of the Chinese Government such as the Customs and the courts, the courts from the standpoint of jurisdiction over foreigners. They found unauthorized troops stationed on Chinese soil. They found foreign nations operating post-offices on Chinese soil. They found foreign nations committed to a policy of spheres of interest in China, sphere of interest and influence with roughly defined and overlapping borders. In brief they found a nation whose integrity they had bound themselves to respect through treaties and understandings such as the Open Door Doctrine, all bound and circumscribed by concessions and agreements until no one knew which way to turn for relief. And entirely aside from China's interests in the case, the situation was pregnant with possibilities of future trouble among the Powers themselves. It has often been said that the seizure of Tsingtao by Germany, which was followed by the seizure of Weihaiwei by Great Britain, Port Arthur by Russia and Kwangchouwan by France, started the rivalries of Europe which culminated in the World War. Therefore, the necessity of trying to do something to prevent another outbreak from the same reasons and n the same quarter of the globe.

WHEN the Powers examined into their own treaties with China they found therein promises which covered practically every point that they desired to take up in connection with Chinese sovereignty and their own relations with each other in connection with China. For example the Open Door Doctrine of John Hay, provided the foundation for the Nine-Power Treaty guaranteeing the territorial and administrative integrity of China. In treaties negotiated in 1902-3 with China by America, Great Britain and Japan, were promises of tariff autonomy and abolition of extraterritoriality. Thus the problem of the Washington Conference was to translate these promises into active and definite accomplishment. The Washington Conference was a friendly gathering in which all participated as equals. Therefore no coercion could be used. If a problem, after being brought up and aired, could not be settled, it had to be left unsettled. Agreement had to be unanimous, in consequence of which no treaties could be signed or resolutions adopted, unless everybody voted, "Yes." However, with these limitations, much of constructive value was accomplished and foundations were laid for carrying into practical accomplishment promises which had been made over the past half century and longer.

NOW we have in session in Peking conferences which are trying to carry out the mandates of the Washington meeting of four years ago. In this period of four years which has elapsed since the Washington Conference, few will dispute the statement that conditions in China have worsened to a point where almost complete anarchy exists. There is practically no central government, no constitution, no control of public finance and little observance of laws—laws which themselves have not been codified and are not even understood by a majority of the people who still govern themselves in their domestic and local affairs on the patriarchal system. But through all of the trouble and disorder, incidental to a breaking up of the old system, there is running through Chinese life a new spirit or sentiment of patriotism or nationalism—a spirit often misdirected and misinformed and hopelessly exploited, but nevertheless a spirit which contains the germs for the construction of a new edifice on the ruins of the old.

FROM the standpoint of the outside relationship of the Powers, we find a situation equally disturbing. Where a dozen years ago, we found the nations acting more or less as a unit on Chinese affairs, we now find the foreign nations all split up as a result of the World War and by internal social and industrial changes which the war accentuated and hastened. Nations which were strong a dozen years ago are now weak and burdened by debts. Nations which were autocratic monarchies with highly centralized governments a dozen years ago are now republics with decentralized systems of government. And in the case of Russia, an important factor in this part of the world, we have one kind of autocracy destroyed and in its place another kind of autocracy more disturbing to world peace, apparently as equally well established as was the old. China's diplomats have taken advantage of this situation to break up the old ring of the Powers. She has negotiated separate treaties on the basis of equality with Germany, Austria and Russia and these Powers, especially Germany and Russia, in their efforts to regain their old position of trade and cultural influence in the Orient have catered to the Chinese nationalist spirit. Several of the smallar nations of South America as well as the new nations created out of the World War have also negotiated so-called equal treaties with China.

THEREFORE the Treaty Powers, or in other words, the Powers such as the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan, Italy, Holland and others now find themselves faced with a practical situation. Four years ago at Washington they met China's demands for equal treatment and made certain promises, which in simple language meant that they agreed on paper, at least, to forego the old methods of imperialism at the expense of China. Therefore, with military-imperialism thrown on the scrap-heap, what is there left in China today of interest to outside nations, except trade? Four years ago the Powers flirted with China and made certain commitments. Today China is threatening a breach of promise suit and she has powerful suitors on her

side! So today, with a strange admixture of altruism and impotency, the Powers are facing a virulent Chinese nationalistic sentiment—and as Justice Johnson of the Philippine Supreme Court, who participated in the Judicial inquiry into the Shanghai riots of last summer, said, "You can't shoot it down and you can't lock it up in Jail."

IN view of the obvious inability of the Powers at the present time to take strong action, that is, action which would be backed up by gunboats and armies, what are we going to do about the situation? Our people at home are fed-up on war and are restive under the burdensome taxes which are hanging over from the last war. There is not a legislature in the world which would vote a war appropriation for the purpose of sending troops and navies to China for the purpose of upholding treaties negotiated a half century ago which everyone feels are out of date and not in accord with modern sentiment either in China or elsewhere. The answer to this problem is that the Powers are going to make the best of the situation and accede to China's desires, saving as much as they can of the material interests which were built up under the old system. In other words, instead of force, they are going to use conciliation, for since their principal interest now is trade, they know that trade cannot flourish in an atmosphere of distrust and suspicion. In consequence of this situation, it is accurate to say that China is bound ultimately to obtain about everything she wants from the standpoint of equal treaty treatment on paper at least. We use the statement, "on paper" because as long as China is disorganized politically and undeveloped, she cannot expect to become the "equal" of nations which are organized and have stable governments.

WHAT China will do with this new freedom constitutes the puzzle of the future. The United States, through its long relations with China, has always acted on the theory that the Peace of the Pacific would best be preserved by a strong and independent China capable of looking after her own interests. Great Britain, while more affected as to policy, by materialistic interests built up through the decades, looks at the China situation pretty much in the same manner as does the United States. Therefore to sum up, the Powers are going to give up their so-called special rights and try a new scheme in their dealings with the Chinese people. Force is to give way to conciliation and China is to be helped toward the position in the family of nations to which her intelligent classes aspire. In giving up their special privileges and responsibilities, the Powers are going to try to insist upon two things: First, that foreign lives and properties in China be given protection by China; and second, that conditions of government in China shall not obtain which would tend to creat and encourage international disorder. Whether they are going to be able to accomplish this depends in large measure upon the spirit in which they deal with China now and in the next few years. To put it in other words, as the people of the West are trying to develop through the League of Nations, the Hague Court and other ways a method of preventing international discord, or of solving international misunderstandings without resort to armed force, therefore they have equal right to insist that the New China should so organize and develop herself that she can conform to the new world order. Although the younger and more vocal classes of China consider the problem of their relations with the foreign Powers to be all embracing, this is far from the truth. China's greatest problem is internal and must be solved by the Chinese people themselves. Foreigners can be of greatest assistance in the solution of China's greatest problems, by standing aside and giving the Chinese people a free hand in working out their own destiny!

The Germans Under Chinese Law

This article dealing with the experiences of the Germans in China since they surrendered their extraterritorial rights appeared in the Japan Chronicle (British) on August 15 and was written by a correspondent in North China sometime during July last. In view of the fact that the Extraterritorial Commission, authorized at the Washington Conference, met in Peking on December 18, this article is of timely interest.

THE experience of Germans in China under Chinese law is a matter of interest and importance now that the Chinese are trying to induce the rest of the Powers to place their nationals in like position. If it can be shown that the Germans have suffered grave injustice in the courts here, then the others have a very strong case against the relinquishment of their extraterritorial privileges—their immunity from Chinese law and Chinese courts. So I have made special inquires on this point during my present trip in China. As far as I have been able to ascertain, the Germans are well satisfied with the treatment they have received hitherto though they are still somewhat distrustful. Moreover, they are inclined to smile at the plight in which other nationals, members of the Allied nations of the European War, find themselves. As a representative German remarked, "It is a case of appendicitis. We have all had it. We Germans have had our operation, and we are feeling very nicely after it. We hope the others will feel equally well when they have had theirs,"

This gentleman, whose name I am not permitted to mention, but whose views may certainly be accepted as representative, described the experience of Germans under Chinese law. The gist of his remarks was as follows: "There have been no serious complaints. Certainly you can find strange things in the Chinese judicial procedure, but not in the judgements. There has not been any case of unjust treatment. The Chinese judges have given the gratest care to the consideration of all cases. In that regard they have acted as fairly as the judges in any other country.

"There was the case of Mr. Scherer at Mukden," (Mr. Scherer was convicted of manslaughter of a Chinese child, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, had the sentence reduced on appeal and has since been pardoned and released after serving only a short term). The sentence of seven years imposed by the lower court was too severe—quite impossible. But on appeal it was reduced, I think, to three years—severe enough, but what might have been given anywhere. We could not complain of that. If there was undue severity, we might find similar happenings in an American town, where the judges would be unconsciously under the influence of popular feeling. Our experience in this and all other cases up to the present has been satisfactory.

Oriental Ideas

"But in the matter of procedure the Chinese certainly have ways that are strange to us. For instance, in this Scherer case, the question was raised whether the child's death was not due to neglect of a wound in the head. The court held that, whether this was so or not, the person who had inflicted the wound must be held guilty. People who heard of this might be inclined to distrust the judgement of the court, but it really made an earnest effort to find a just judgement in spite of such rulings."

(It should be mentioned that, according to published reports, Scherer denied having struck the child, contending that it had fallen in a ditch in running away from him and had thus received the wound. Some of Mr. Scherer's British friends have complained bitterly that the trial was a travesty of justice, but *Reuter's* correspondent stated at the time that it had been conducted fairly and this is the view of all the Germans, private and official, with whom I have discussed the matter).

Another case of curious legal ideas mentioned by my informant concerned an action brought against two German doctors in Tientsin by a Chinese whose wife had died in their hospital. They had claimed the right to call expert witnesses to show that their treatment of the case had been correct according to the best medical practice. The judge in the case thought it unnecessary to have expert evidence. He argued this way, "You are rich men. This is a poor man, and he has lost his wife. Would it not be the right thing for you to pay him something?" There was no ill will, said my German informant—only a different way of looking at things. In the end the court was persuaded to hear expert witnesses and the case was dismissed.

I mentioned that the courts in Japan were much inclined to view things in the same way.

Yes, he replied, it is the Oriental way always to try to find a compromise instead of going to the great pains of deciding what strict legality demands. "But after all, this is a thing connected with the country in which we live, and if we come to China or Japan, we ought to know that we are not in London or Berlin. We must take the consequences of the fact that the people surrounding us are of another mind. I have been in China many years but I cannot even now claim to really understand the Chinese.

"However, the Chinese are not the only people whose ideas of Justice are different from ours. The treatment of crime in Spain or Italy is different in many ways from what we find in America. In some countries, if you should strike your chauffeur, it would be a comparatively small matter—a fine of $10 or so would be imposed—but in Japan if you strike your chauffeur, you offend a whole nation. Ten years ago no one cared much if you struck a Chinese in China, but now all that is changed. I cannot see any reason to refuse the Chinese authorities the right to deal with such cases."

Why Not Have International Courts Everywhere?

After some little interchange of ideas, my representative German said, "Of course, it would be best if we could have everywhere some such arrangement as they have in Siam (where foreign judges sit on the bench with Siamese in cases where foreigners are concerned). They have a similar arrangement in Egypt.

"I have spoken with Chinese about the desirability of appointing judges of high standing from some foreign country to sit with their own judges in the High Court in cases in which foreigners are concerned. They have assumed that I wished to have Germans appointed, but it does not matter from which country they come, so long as they are men who understand the working of the European mind. It is open to question whether these foreign judges should sit in court while the cases are being heard, or should only take part by giving their opinion before judgment is pronounced. It might be resented by the Chinese as a loss of face if the foreigners actually sat in court.

"I have suggested to the Chinese that they should take such a step of their own free will and not wait for the Powers possibly to demand it. I tell them that, as it is impossible for me to fully understand their feelings, so the Chinese, until they are better versed in regard to foreigners' feelings, would do better to have foreign experts in connection with their courts for foreign cases."

Germans and the Shanghai Court

I asked how the Germans regarded the proposal said to have been put forward by the diplomats at Peking to restore to the Chinese their jurisdiction over Germans and others in the so-called Mixed Court at Shanghai. I mentioned that a German correspondent in Japan had complained bitterly that it meant handing over his countrymen and others to the tender mercies of the Chinese while retaining immunity for those with extraterritorial privileges. This protest was due to a mistaken idea, said my informant. The Germans had no objection to being under Chinese jurisdiction. What they had objected to was the arrangement that, in any case between a German and a foreigner of another nation, the case had to be brought befor the assessor of that nation. The Chinese suffer in the same way.

"It is quite abnormal—an impossible arrangement—that the assessor of the interested party should be called in to decide the case. I think it is against all good principle and good taste. If an American had a complaint against a German, the American assessor sat in the Court. If an Englishman or a Japanese was concerned, the English or Japanese assessor sat. We protested against this in every case.

"At length we came to an agreement with the Consular Body at Shanghai that in future a neutral assessor would sit in any case against a German or in which a German was concerned. This arrangement has worked quite satisfactorily, but still we have no objection to being placed under Chinese jurisdiction. What we did object to was being tried by the interested foreign assessor."

In this connection it should be understood that the so-called Mixed Court is really a foreign court. The Chinese "Magistrate" who sits with the foreign assessor is appointed by the Consular Body.

Germans Benefit From Goodwill

I asked whether any special privileges had been given to the Germans in consideration of their abandoning extraterritoriality.

I was informed that no official favors had been given. The agreement reached in 1921 between China and Germany provides that Germans are only to trade in those towns which are open to other foreigners. Presumably the Chinese made this stipulation for fear lest other foreigners, enjoying immunity from Chinese law, should claim equal privileges with the most favored nation and so live and trade wherever they pleased, carrying with them their foreign imperium. As a matter of fact, the Chinese allow a good deal of freedom in this regard, but the foreigners understand that in certain places they can only stay as long as the Chinese wish them to.

While no official favors have been received, said my informant, the Germans have benefited considerably from the goodwill of the Chinese people since relinquishing their special privileges.

A German doctor of Shanghai, who was on the whole critical of the Chinese, confirmed that belief that the Germans had gained the good-will of the people by abandoning extraterritorial privileges and that their commerce in China had been benefited in consequence. Further confirmation may be found in the alarm expressed by the traders of other nations at the strength of German competition, though, of course, other acuses have to be regarded as affecting the currents of international trade.

In this connection it may be mentioned that Russian traders in some places in China have also benefited from the goodwill created by their abandonment of special privileges. They have established a larger fur trade at a North Manchurian town to the disadvantage—it is said—of the Americans and Britons at Kalgan. The Russians are favored in being able to trade in a town which is not, like Kalgan, named as open to foreigners. However, they are really there on sufferance only. Missionaries told me of other Russian groups—refugees without money—who were found to be a burden to the Chinese towns in which they settled, and were ordered by the Chinese authorities to move on.

It is fair to assume that foreigners generally will have some greater freedom of action in the interior of China if some new arrangement can be made in place of the present one-sided extraterritorial privilege; but anything the Germans and Russians have gained up to the present seems to have come simply from the good-will of Chinese individuals or communities.

Justice Without Litigation

In regard to the experience of Germans under Chinese law the doctor above mentioned was not so reassuring as the others I met. He said that Germans did not fear the criminal courts as few of them ever expected to be accused of any offence, but in civil cases they were inclined to distrust the Chinese courts and, whenever possible they got their cases arbitrated or otherwise settled out of court. One is reminded of Christ's warning against litigation. Other Oriental philosophers take a like view. This German thought the general results of loss of extraterritoriality in China would be much as in Japan;—other privileges would also be lost; the concessions would have to be restored, tariff autonomy granted, and so on. Many foreigners in the Government service would be dismissed, but others would find new openings in China. As to taxation, the Chinese would perhaps not be so heavy-handed on the foreigner as the Japanese, since the Chinese themselves were very lightly taxed. In any case he felt sure the Powers would have to yield to the Chinese demands; there would be no peace till they did so.

Why Germans Smile

It may be argued that the Germans, having lost their own privileges, are eager to see other foreigners placed in the same hole. Certainly among some I found an inclination to gloat over the fact that the Allied geese were now getting a taste of the sauce that they had induced China to apply to the German gander. It is not strange that they should smile a little after the vile treatment they received. Their enemies in the war not only permitted but incited China to take away their privileges, their concessions and their private property. Some of the property has since been returned, but for the rest the Germans have to look for compensation to their own Government, which may give them some trifle in depre-

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ciated marks. They consider they were particularly badly treated by the Allies in regard to the property they held in the French Concession and the International Settlement at Shanghai. Moreover, most of the Germans in China were deported, at Allied instigation after the war was ended.

Those with whom I have spoken have declared themselves convinced that the other Powers will have to give practically all that the Chinese are now demanding. In this conviction we may suspect something of reaction against what the Germans suffered in the war. But can it be contended that they would palliate injustices suffered in the Chinese courts for the sake of spiting other foreigners? Weird stories are told over whisky-sodas at the club bars regarding such injustices. Here is one: A German from the upper waters of the Yangtse took his Chinese "boy" (manservant) to Shanghai, without the parents' permission. The "boy" fell or jumped overboard from the boat and was drowned. It was not suggested that the foreigner had caused his death in any way, but a Chinese military official ordered that he should be shot, on the ground that he had no right to take the boy away. The local British Consul—so the story goes—gave the General a feast and induced him to change his mind. This story was given to me "for what it is worth." A certain amount of whisky-soda opinion would accept such stories in preference to the opinions of the reliable Germans whom I have quoted. I leave it to the reader.

How The Russians Have Fared

I have not made special inquiries regarding the treatment of Russians under Chinese law for the reason that political questions are involved, making it impossible to get a balanced opinion from those chiefly concerned. Take the position in Harbin, where some Russians certainly have suffered. It is very much as if the United States or Japan were bullying the Chinese into persecuting Communists who had been in active rebellion against the American or Japanese Government. Harbin and the Russian railway of North Manchuria formed the last citadel of the Russian Whites in their stand against the Reds. White officials are being prosecuted with the approval and probably the instigation of the Soviet Government in the Chinese courts. They have suffered severely, I believe—though probably not a quarter what they would have suffered in Russia. In such a case the issue is not suffciently clear to enable one to decide whether Chinese methods of justice are at fault or not.

One may hear it said that, if there is an accident in a Harbin street, everyone in sight is arrested and held for an indefinite period as a material witness—or even that complainants are held in like manner. Probably there is some foundation for these stories, and the rest is built up and embellished at the club bars.

Certainly the Chinese courts have very strange ways. I do not for a moment believe that foreigners will be fully content with the justice obtainable from Chinese judges or juries. They are not content in Japan—or anywhere else. The obviously commendable thing is that all international cases should come before international courts. I shall give the views of various people on that and other phases of the question in another article. But the testimony of the Germans as to their experience under Chiness law is something positive.

The China Stock and Share Handbook

The appearance of the 1925 edition of the *China Stock and Share Handbook*, compiled and published by Mr. C. R. Maguire and printed by the North-China Daily News and Herald, Ltd., Shanghai, will be welcomed by business men throughout the Far East. The information contained within it's pages will be almost indispensable to anyone interested in China stocks and shares. Though handicapped by the printer's strike of the past summer, the volume devotes a page to each company giving the result of its working for four or five years past on a standarized plan which enables the reader to get a very good idea of the trend of affairs. Attention is especially directed this year to the rubber industry, particular reference being made to the Stevenson Act.

An idea of the completeness of the volume can be gained by noting the chapter captions, which include: Stock Exchange; Banks and Financial Institutions; Rates of Exchange Loans; Docking and Engineering Companies; Hotel, Industrial, Manufacturing, Insurance and Building Companies Mining; Rubber and Coffee Plantations; Shipping, Weaving—Railways, etc. At the request of a number of investors in Chinese government loans, some pages have been devoted to the more important loan agreements.

The book is throughly up to the standard set by the publishers in previous issues, and business men should make a point of having it on their desks or files. Its price is Mex. $6.00.

Soviet Imperialism In China*

BY JEAN BOUCHOT

[The author is a former member of the faculty of the National University at Peking. On account of its length, a portion of the article has been summarized.]

IN 1919 Russian Bolshevism was still a sort of legend in China. Only a few advanced revolutionaries had a vague notion of its tendencies and methods. In 1925 we see Bolshevism triumphant in China. It has the country under its heel, and threatens the security of all foreigners residing in that country.

Late in 1919 a Russian who when a young man had studied at our School of Oriental Languages in France was living in Peking in a very frugal way. This Russian, whose name was Ivanov, had played an active part in his own country during the first months of the Bolshevist Revolution, and had been sent to Peking, where he taught French and Russian at the National University. By an odd coincidence, the President of the All China Students Association addressed a letter just at this time to the People's Commissioners at Moscow, which found its way into the press. In this letter, which was dispatched without the knowledge of the Chinese Foreign Minister, he conveyed to Russian students, the Soviets, and to Lenin the homage and admiration of all their fellow students in China for their splendid achievement in liberating Russia. In his enthusiasm the writer greeted his Russian colleagues as brothers, and proposed that all treaties concluded between China and Russia in the days of the Tsars should be annulled.

Public opinion had hardly recovered from the shock caused by this incident when we learned that the Kuomingtang Party, of which Doctor Sun Yat-sen was president, had addressed a letter, couched in identical terms, to the masters of Moscow. The first advances, therefore, seemed to have been made by China, but no one doubted that they had been dictated to their authors by a Bolshevist agent, and a strong suspicion existed as to who that agent was.

Moscow Sends "Feelers"

These invitations received the cordial welcome that might be expected. Negotiations at once began for the reception of a Russian delegation at Peking, notwithstanding the noncommittal attitude of the Chinese government. So the Bolsheviki sent an unofficial mission to that city, backed by a liberal bank-account at Chita, then the capital of the so-called Far-Eastern Republic. That Republic thus ostensibly paid the expenses of the Mission, which consisted of Iurin, a former Tsarist officer with a somewhat checkered past, and several of his acolytes. It was an odd sort of delegation, without diplomatic experience and precedents, but excellently suited for the work it had in hand. It was designed to prepare the way for future official plenipotentiaries, to create atmosphere to win partisans, to start propaganda.

Iurin had obtained an unusual favor from the Peking Government. This was the right of diplomatic immunity for his luggage between Chita and Peking. But the customs officers at the Harbin station, who had not been informed of this favor, insisted upon examining parcels consigned to him. Although he had made a solemn promise not to engage in propaganda, it was discovered that his luggage consisted largely of Communist tracts printed in Chinese, identical with those that were already being circulated everywhere in Peking, Tientsin, Canton, and Chang-Chung. Of course, Iurin denied all knowledge of them. Nevertheless, he had no alternative but to leave the country, which he did on the pretext that he had been appointed Assistant Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Moscow.

During his sojourn in China, Iurin showed particular attention to the gentleman who had taken the initiative in inviting the Bolsheviki to their country. He was intimate with certain men in Parliament and in the academic world, including Tsai Yuan-pei, the Rector of the University at Peking,—who was also simultaneously president of the Franco-Chinese Association for Rational Education and of the German-Chinese Union!—Li Yu-ying, a manufacturer who was likewise professor of metaphysics at the University, and several other members of the faculty of the latter institution. He intimated in his conversation with these gentlemen that Soviet Russia might be willing to turn over to China her share of the Boxer indemmity to be devoted to educational

*From *Le Correspondant* (Liberal Catholic semimonthly), *September 10*. Reprinted from the *Living Age*, Boston.

The Improved

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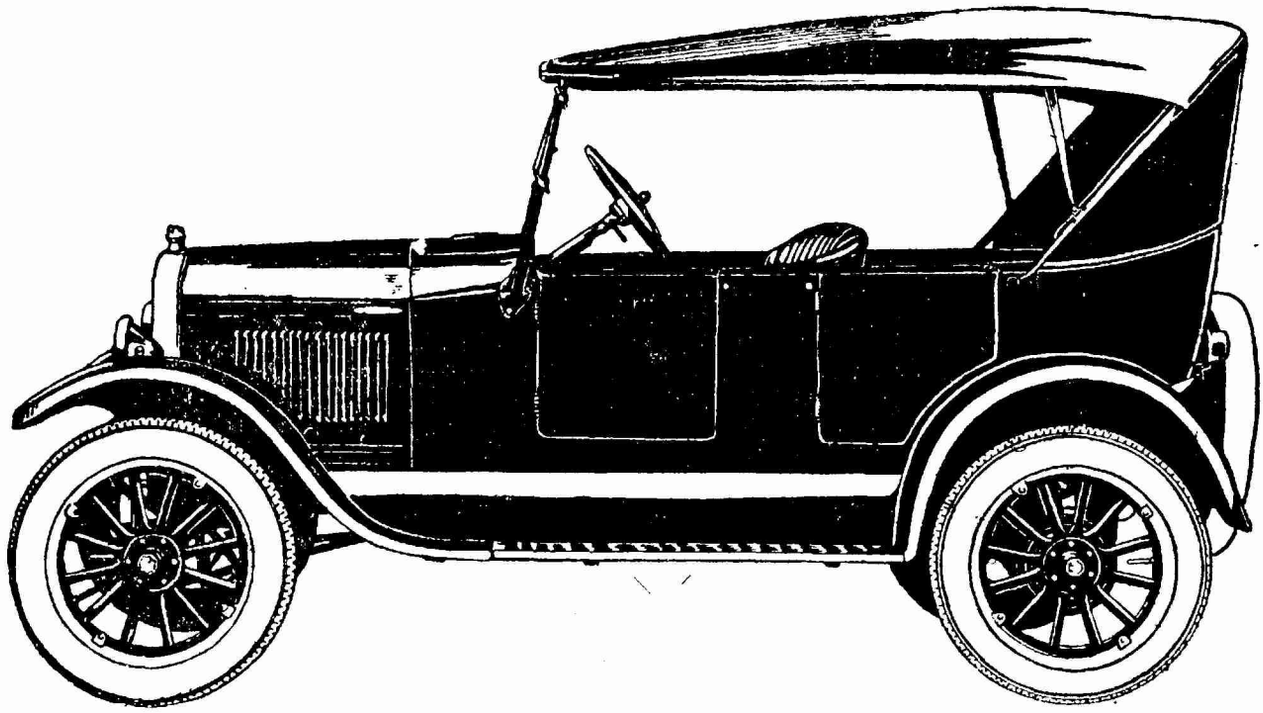

Note the wider, deeper body—rear seat is four inches wider—the deeply-crowned fenders, the sturdy, good-looking tire carrier, the larger brake drums. Snug-fitting side curtains now open with all four doors. Windshield wiper, rear view mirror and dashlight are standard equipment on all models. The new all-steel bodies are finished in one of three colors—Tartan Green, Carmen Lake or Moleskin Deep Grey.

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purposes. This was a shrewd move, for three reasons. China was not likely to pay that indemnity to the Soviet government in any case; it paved the way for denouncing the old treaties, which the Soviets were as anxious to get rid of as were the Chinese themselves; it won over to the Soviet cause a young, active, turbulent element in China, expert in organizing popular demonstrations.

After Iurin left, his work was continued by a far less clever man named Pogodin, who was seconded by Henri Bourrier, a former underofficer of the French mission in Russia, who had become a Bolshevist convert. He accomplished little, however, and was soon replaced by Joffe.

I shall dwell briefly on the character of this man, who may best be described as a Bolshevist drummer. Alexander Abramovich Joffe came from Europe, where during a brief career as Soviet Ambassador at Berlin he had promoted a Communist insurrection in Germany. He was recalled from that post and later dispatched to the Genoa Conference, then to Italy, and finally to the Ukraine. Wherever he had been, he had proved himself a reckless Communist propagandist.

Reckless Joffe Sent To Orient

Such a man did not suit Europe just then, but promised to be more useful in the Orient. In any case, he would do less harm there. So he turned up at Peking as a full-fledged plenipotentiary, authorized to negotiate new treaties with the Chinese Government. He brought with him a picked staff and ample funds; for the Bolsheviki were well aware that money works miracles in China. Among the more prominent members of his retinue was a certain Borodin, ostensibly a commercial attache, who soon left for Canton, where he occupied the same position next to Sun Yat-sen that Joffe occupied at Peking.

We must bear in mind that Joffe was a much more experienced diplomat than his predecessors. As soon as he arrived he sized up the situation and perceived that there were really two governments in China—Peking, where the foreign legations still hung out their signs, and Canton, where the popular movement centred. The two cities represented foci of influence of about equal importance, so Joffe promptly divided his delegation between them.

Joffe not only continued his predecessor's policy of courting the good will of academic circles, but he accentuated it. He also did his clever best to win over the native press. In August 1922 he gave a brilliant banquet to its most influential members, where he delivered a striking discourse. The same month he accepted an invitation from the faculty of the National University at Peking to a meeting of welcome, where Tsai Yuan-pei, its rector, 'speaking in the name of the intellectuals of China,' said he believed that 'the Russian Soviets are the preface of what we must have in our country,' and that the dearest wish of his heart was 'to unite the Chinese and the Russian nations by bonds of close friendship, because the interests of our two countries are the same, and our alliance will promote the welfare of both.'

Enlists Services of Students

In the favorable atmosphere thus created Joffe now found his opportunity. Communication is slow and irregular in China; news takes a long time to travel, and it ordinarily reaches only a few privileged persons in the larger towns. To get at the people themselves one must have an enormous staff of messengers, or colporteurs, to carry the Bolshevist gospel into all the highways and byways of the vast empire. Joffe saw at once how serviceable the students, who were flocking to Peking from all corners of the country, might be in this work. Chinese students venerate their teachers, and the common people respect the students. What ideal machinery for spreading propaganda, for disseminating through the villages and countrysides the ideas dear to Moscow. Every family, every circle of friends, every neighborhood, every town and hamlet, blessed with the glad tidings! And if later these students became teachers and taught the same doctrine to their pupils, what a marvelous harvest was in prospect!

With Joffe, to dream was to act. He at once began to organize in all the schools teachers who were sympathetic with this purpose. Ivanov emerged from his seclusion at the University of Peking and was given several Russian coadjutors. Lecture courses, which are subject to amiable digressions among the Chinese, soon became political meetings, and the autonomy with which its rector had endowed the National University was easily manipulated to serve the interests of this crusade.

This work quickly bore fruit. Mass meetings were held at many points, especially among the railway men and at the principal mining and industrial centres, where coolies and laborers were soon familiar with such slogans as 'Proletarians of the world, unite,' 'Immediate recognition of Soviet Russia,' 'An alliance of Russian, China, and Germany, 'Down with capitalism and imperialism. Parliament was besieged with demands 'not to make a constitution for propertied classes alone, but for all the citizens, including the proletariat.' One appeal issued to the students concluded with the words: 'Let us shatter to fragments our old, ossified, mummified society! Let us destroy this peace that is but death! Let us agitate! Yaoh!'

Students at the great school in the mining centre of Tang-chan, which is affiliated with the University of Peking, organized twenty platoons which were assigned the task of propagating Bolshevism along the railway as far as Shanghai in one direction and Hankow in the other. When the authorities closed the school, students and workingmen demonstrated in front of the President's residence at Peking until the Government capitulated, the principal of the school was removed, and the students were respectfully conducted back to the establishment.

Meanwhile Joffe was not idle in other quarters. He haunted the precincts of the Peking Foreign Office. He plied the Government there with diplomatic notes that combined insolence with innuendo, and constantly reflected on the motives and integrity of the representatives of other Powers. *Journal de Peking*, the only French-language newspaper printed at the Chinese capital, was favorable to the Communists, and its columns were always open to Ivanov and to Henri 'Bourrier, who wrote under the pseudonym Achebe. The Soviet telegraph agency *Rosta*, which had established an office in Peking at the time of the Iurin mission, filled the Chinese press with tendential news.

The Exit of Joffe

But all this led to nothing positive. Under instructions from his superiors, Joffe began fruitless negotiations with the plenipotentiaries of Japan at Chang-Chung, which were soon broken off. A little later, realizing that he could accomplish nothing definite with a government as unstable as that at Peking, he announced that he was going to Canton to confer with Sun Yat-sen; but at Shanghai he changed his mind, took a steamer for Japan, and never returned to China.

Karakhan, who succeeded Joffe, was by blood and training perfectly at home in an Oriental environment. He knew that with the Chinese it was necessary *aller fort, encore plus fort, et toujours plus fort.* So he hit straight to his mark. He showed the other diplomats at Peking that they had amused themselves long enough and that it was now time to get busy.

The same group of admirers that had received Joffe with open arms gave Karakhan an enthusiastic reception. The seed his predecessor had sown was now ready to harvest. Karakhan had smiles for everybody. He attended a round of banquets, afternoon teas, and public meetings. He spoke on every possible occasion. He lectured at the National University on Soviet principles. He gave receptions compared with which the most brilliant soirees of the Tsarist Embassy had been pale affairs. He distributed bounties and prodigaled advice. But he kept steadily in view the particular thing he wanted next—the recognition of Bolshevist Russia.

Regardless of diplomatic conventionalities, Karakhan filled the Chinese press with diatribes against the other foreign Powers and with signed articles advocating the recognition of the Moscow Government. This is a typical example of his style: 'The great Chinese nation, with her ancient culture, her profound love of peace, her wonderful industry, is the best ally that Russia could have in the Orient. China and Russia are in the same position internationally. We Russians have just won a bitter battle against the imperialist Powers who sought to make our country their colony. China is still fighting an identical battle to free herself from colonial dependence on those same Powers. She must keep up her fight until her liberation is complete.'

The Press Propaganda Campaign

This profession of faith marked the beginning of a new phase of Bolshevist propaganda in China. It was the first shot in a furious campaign conducted by Soviet agents against all other foreigners in the country. These alien Reds were more blatant Chinese patriots than the Chinese themselves. The *Political and Economic Review*, which Borodin, the Soviet commercial attache, had founded at Shanghai, published a striking article by Lenin entitled 'Imperialism and Opportunism.' The Canton *Daily News* printed in English an article pretending to prove that China's domestic disorders were fomented by foreigners. The *Journal de Peking* printed, over the signature of Ivanov, a strange story, reflecting on the character of Dr. Sherman, the Minister of the United States. I might multiply such examples indefinitely.

The Chinese instinctively dread diplomatic controversies. If they had been able, they would immediately have suppressed this propaganda. But the Central Government was powerless. It had virtually no control over its press. Certain prophylactic measures were adopted, such as the order issued by the postal authorities excluding *New Russia*, the least important of these journals, from the mails. But

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that only advertised the latter paper, which was sent everywhere in great quantities by special couriers, and was distributed by enthusiastic young converts to the people.

Consequently Bolshevist propaganda made tremendous headway. The most cultivated and intelligent Chinese gentlemen began to admire the little handful of white men who seemed to be making the cause of China their own, and who were attacking so violently the other whites, whom the Chinese instinctively hated. The silence with which foreign legations received these Bolshevist attacks made them the more convincing. The Western Powers apparently stood selfconvicted either of a bad conscience or of pusillanimity.

Following the example of the National University at Peking, which had thrown itself into the arms of the Soviet representatives through its Rector, Tsai Yuan-pei, the University at Nanking organized a Society of the Study of Marx. In October 1922 a party of sixty professors and students went to Moscow to study the Soviet organization on the spot. Its members came back filled with a sort of mechanical enthusiasm that was not particularly contagious; but nevertheless the most ardent of the present Chinese Bolsheviki came out of that furnace. According to a Japanese report, the number of Chinese students going to Russia to-day is twice as large as the number going to England.

Karakhan sometimes took strange occasions to air his facile eloquence. One of these is well worth describing. In 1910 the Americans relinquished their share of the Boxer indemnity on the condition that China employ the money for educational purposes. Part of these funds were used to establish Tsin-Hua College, an excellent secondary school. It is under Chinese direction and is officially supervised by the Foreign Office. Its Chinese principal conceived the curious idea of inviting Karakhan to address his students. That gentleman seized the opportunity to deliver a lecture upon 'the Soviet Union and the Oriental nations,' which rang in all the changes upon foreign capitalism and the unhapphy fate of the oppressed races. The subject and the orator made this a rather remarkable fulmination in such a place.

Borodin's "Red Companies"

All this propaganda has naturally borne fruit. When Borodin began to organize 'Red companies' to diffuse the Soviet doctrine throughout the South Pacific, so many volunteers presented themselves that he had to weed out his men by a severe examination. Now these Red companies are busy everywhere—in Siam, the Philippines, the Netherland Indies, Hawaii, Cochin China, Cambodia, Tonkin, Anam, Burma and even India. Their members have been cleverly chosen. They are people accustomed to contact with the masses: small traders, peddlers, compradores, 'boys,' and a few educated teacher and writers. These agents live among the common people. They preach their new gospel to them in their hours of leisure. They are advisers to whom their disciples bring all their grievances. We who live in China have learned to detect this influence everywhere—in the impertinence of our 'boys,' and in the trickery of our coolies.

Karakhan is a man who never rests. A little thing like organizing propaganda was for him a mere avocation. His first object was to secure the recognition of Moscow by China and, if possible, likewise by Tokyo. Everything else was subordinate to this. Now we all know the tactics of the Chinese Foreign Office—to temporize, to gain time, to sail before the wind, to discuss, to reconsider, to turn over and over the most trival questions before deciding them. In the present case the Foreign Minister pursued these tactics to the limit. First a Bureau of Russian Affairs was organized, to compile information on every conceivable topic that might enter into negotiations between the two countries. But Bolshevist propaganda was at its height, and the Peking government had sunk to the lowest depths of impotence. Ministers were changing daily. The President himself, whose election had been bought from Parliament, was in a very precarious position. The military chiefs were divided on the question of recognizing Russia. Mr. Wellington Koo, a very diplomatic gentleman, but a man of exasperating indecision, became Foreign Minister. One of his first tasks was to consider the report of the Commission on Russian Affairs, matured after more than twelve months labor under his predecessor. Perhaps he did not wish to accept the latter's work. Perhaps he was unwilling to compromise his reputation in so dubious an adventure. However this may be, there was more delay. Karakhan grew increasingly insistent. One evening Mr. Koo received a parcel-post package at his home, which he ordered his 'boys' to open. It was lucky for him that he did so, for the parcel contained a bomb that wounded his unfortunate servants and wrecked a corner of his yamen. Simultaneously a note, the origin of which was never ascertained, reached him, inquiring if this manifestation' might not have come from a Bolshevist source.

Then things began to happen, and a few days afterward, on May 31, 1924, an agreement between the two countries was signed. The only positive results of this act were the recognition of Moscow by Peking and an arrangement affecting the Chinese Eastern Railway, the exact terms of which no one yet quite understands. Other important matters, such as denouncing the Tsarist treaties, remitting Russia's share in the Boxer indemnity, and relinquishing exterritority, were deferred for consideration at a future conference.

Karakhan's Strategy

But if the time was not yet ripe to grant the Chinese outright the things upon which they had set their hearts, Russia's harvest day had come. Karakhan did not delay a moment in demanding the restoration of the old Russian Legation at Peking, the property of the Tarist consulates, and all the privileges, honors, and emoluments attached to his position as Minister Plenipotentiary. As a result the disappointed Chinese found themselves in a most embarrassing position. The Russian legation buildings at Peking are naturally in the Legation Quarter. This constitutes a veritable fortress surrounded by a thick wall and garrisoned by foreign troops ever since the Boxer troubles of 1900. Under the protocol of 1901, the administration of this diplomatic territory is entrusted to an international municipal commission, on which every nation named in the protocol is represented. So far as the Chinese Government was concerned, this district was foreign territory. The return of the Russian Legation, therefore, was not strictly under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office. Several Powers represented at Peking had recognized Soviet Russia; others had not. America, Great Britain, France, and Japan had no relations with that country. Holland, Italy, Norway, and Sweden did have such relations. Karakhan shrewdly seized upon this ambiguous situation to appeal directly to the Chinese Foreign Office instead of to the other legations. 'Are you not masters in your own house?' he asked. 'Do you permit yourself to be dictated to by the Powers? How long will you tolerate being treated like a nation of slaves?'

For months Karakhan played on this single key. The Foreign Office was buffeted from the right and from the left. At length the time came when, as the outcome of diplomatic changes in Europe, the number of Powers recognizing Russia had augmented. A majority of the diplomatic corps passed from one camp to another, and the Bolshevist had his way. During the interval Karakhan had had himself raised to the grade of ambassador—the first foreign ambassador in Peking.

This new honor created a situation that Karakhan's confreres in Peking had hardly anticipated. That gentleman became, by virtue of his rank, president of the diplomatic corps and president of the international commission administering municipal affairs in the Legation Quarter. The presiding officer of that body, consequently, was a man who had proclaimed high and low that the very functions he exercised constituted, in this twentieth century, a scandalous abuse of power over an oppressed people.

Made Dean of Diplomatic Corps

It was natural to suppose, therefore, that Karakhan would at once dismantle the fortress that the white race had erected for itself in the heart of the Celestial capital. In order to anticipate that possibility, the Japanese Minister likewise was hastily given the title of ambassador. But Karakhan was already in the saddle. He promptly lost himself in contradictions. One day he averred that he accepted all the responsibilities of his new position; the next he waxed indignant over the protocol of 1901 as an insult to Chinese sovereignty. By some obscure juggling that I have never been able to unfathom, the diplomatic corps made him its dean at the very time when attacks on foreigners, whom its members had been appointed to protect, were multiplying under Karakhan's approving smile. . . .

To put the matter in a nutshell, the Soviet ambassador now wields more authority in China than any of the native nonentities to whom he is accredited. Students filled with the fire of Communism are working for him in every corner of the empire. He is organizing the laboring classes in the industrial centres. By his invectives against foreign imperialism he is rallying all classes to his banner. By vaunting himself the defender of an oppressed nation he is moulding that nation to his will.

We must see things as they are. For the average more or less intelligent Chinaman Moscow means power, and Peking weakness. Moscow stands for commercial prosperity and security of life, Peking for ruin, famine, and civil strife. Peking incarnates a policy of revolt followed by slavery. Moscow a policy of revolt followed by emancipation. And Karakhan basks in the sunlight of this faith.

At the present time, therefore, we witness all over China symptoms of a state of mind that is no longer Chinese and that is not yet Bolshevist—a sort of alloy of two creeds. China is no longer content to vegetate. She is in a state of ebullition. The present agitation is no longer a movement confined to a few great cities, as it was in 1900. It goes far deeper. It is far better coodinated. It is far more definite and determined. An order from on high is heard, which all of that conglomeration of peoples that we so arbitrary herd together under the label of China' instinctively obeys.

How are we to explain otherwise the great mob-outbreaks that occurred, on almost the same day, at Kin-Kiang, Peking Shangha, and Canton, a thousand miles apart? As if at a zero hour a general attack is made in all these centres against British consulates, British shops, British goods, and British families. How shall we explain scenes of brutality incredible to Europeans who have never known any Chinamen other than those who come to them in quest of a new learning? We who have lived in the heart of China for years say to ourselves, 'These are crises of Oriental hysteria excited by Bolshevist propaganda.'

Will Never Reach China's Masses

Nevertheless, one thing must be borne in mind—a fact that has escaped Karakhan's calculations. Bolshevism does not accord with the normal mentality of the Chinaman. It is in violent conflict with his immemorial traditions, with his ancestor worship, with his family cult, with his repect for woman,—not as we conceive it, but nevertheless very powerful,—with his love of money, with his passion for gain, with his cupidity. *Fats'ai*—'make a fortune'—that is the ambition of every son of Han. Karakhan has overlooked the fact that he will never reach the head or the heart of the four hundred millions of Chinamen, of the inert mass that you can push to the edge of the precipice but can never shove over it. The Chinaman is an atheist, a more convinced atheist than any Russian can ever be. But he is a reduclous atheist; he is an atheist chock-full of superstitions, of trivial but imperative beliefs, of bigotries. He is a mystic, an ecstatic, a conscious devotee, but not a ritualist or dogmatist.

Suppose we allow that the Bolsheviki may convert all the people of Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, and three or four other of the great cities of China. That would mean, according to the most reliable estimates, less than six million people—a mere drop among the four hundred million who live in China. No sort of crusade, no matter how vigorously and shrewdly and persistently conducted, will ever reach that great rank and file of the Chinese nation which lives remote from its metropolitan centres with their veneer of Western thought and science—that great host who lead a life that is an absolute negation of Soviet principles, who take no thought of world problems or even of their own country's political future. To imagine that you can Bolshevize this great ocean of humanity is as profound an error as to compare the Russian muzhik, primitive as he is, with the illiterate, egoistic, tradition-bound Chinese peasant.

Mr. Lewis Gannett, associate editor of *Nation*, the New York national weekly, returned to Shanghai Tuesday from a visit to Hangchow.

St. Joseph's Catholic Association held a bridge drive Wednesday night in its clubrooms, 39 Avenue Edward VII. At 5 o'clock on Wednesday, December 23, they will hold another drive.

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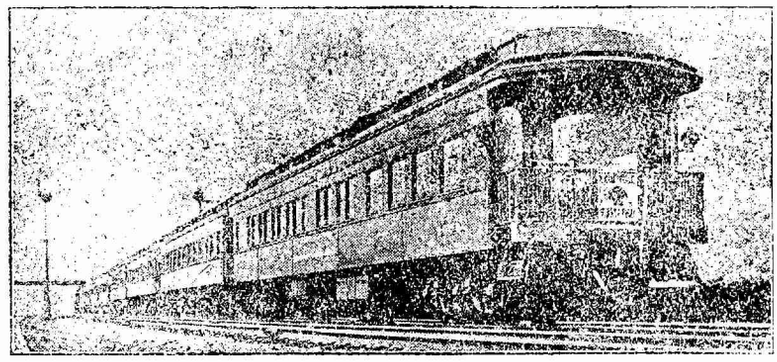

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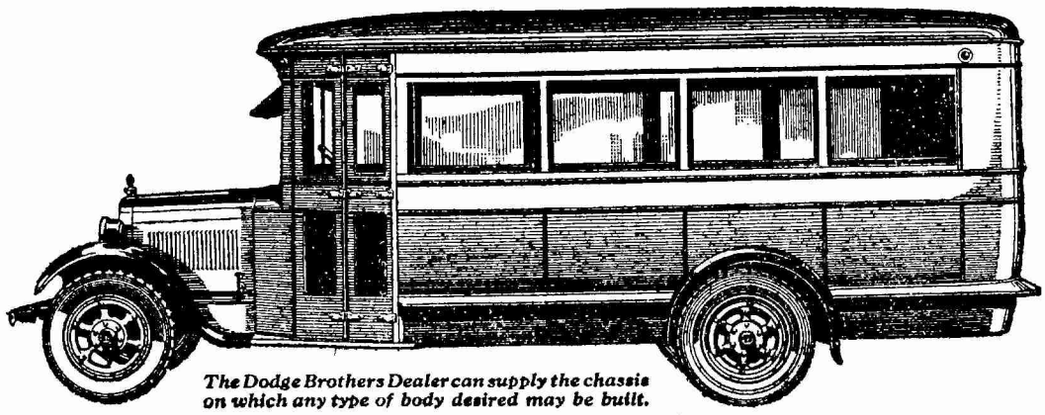
Shanghai Exports to U. S. for Month of November, 1925

The following table issued by Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, Shanghai, China, shows the quantities and values of declared exports from Shanghai, China, to the United States for the month of November, 1925, and the period from January 1, 1925 to November 31, 1925.

(VALUE IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY)

Articles	Unit of Quantity	November 1925 Quantities	November 1925 Values	Total for year up to November 31, 1925 Quantities	Total for year up to November 31, 1925 Values
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except wool and hair (class 101 to 9939)					
Meats					
Egg products, fro.	Lbs.	82,900	19,091	5,778,530	837,141
„ albumen dried	„	142,800	114,507	2,317,721	1,817,782
„ „ fro.	„	.....	.....	1,828,899	245,741
„ whole, dried	„	41,550	24,037	600,760	315,905
„ „ fro.	„	80,000	13,086	2,583,650	427,367
„ yolk dried	„	72,600	18,327	2,690,240	658,745
„ „ fro.	„	.....	.....	2,830,993	423,414
Hides and Skins, Raw (except Furs)					
Buffalo	Pcs.	3,614	31,638	21,970	183,565
	Lbs.	140,882		841,307	
Cow	Pcs.	163	722	15,627	73,207
	Lbs.	3,053		298,574	
Deer and doe	Pcs.	.....	.....	112,386	53,770
Goat and kid	„	6,000	5,609	2,482,066	1,974,789
Sheep & lamb	„	34,137	50,122	538,663	1,446,684
Furs, Dressed and Undressed					
Fox	Pcs.	.....	.....	9,796	33,274
Hare & rabbit	„	10,000	3,256	201,346	72,483
Leopard	„	.....	.....	3,792	38,130
Marmot	„	.....	.....	16,883	16,982
Pahmi	„	.....	.....	83,508	108,455
Raccoon	„	.....	.....	70,519	181,924
Squirrel	„	.....	.....	27,000	10,359
Weasel	„	8,786	9,228	824,481	1,102,420
Wolf	„	.....	.....	1,979	3,321
All others	„	4,348	4,590	39,403	54,811
Furs, Dressed—Others					
Moufflon (Goat&kid)	„	17,586	7,908	51,430	73,378
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins					
Dogskin mats	Pcs.	7,866	25,192	7,866	25,192
Sheep & lamb crosses	„	35,000	106,782	66,763	168,412
Miscellaneous Animal Products:					
Feather	Lbs.	41,081	20,516	1,521,741	631,253
Intestines	„	72,846	77,506	1,433,116	1,444,925
	U. S.		$532,117		$12,423,429
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (class 10311 to 17801)					
Fruits and Nuts:					
Peanuts shelled	Lbs.	.....	.....	486,420	23,496
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils and Fats					
Sesame seeds	Lbs.	285,600	16,760	1,087,520	61,147
Vegetable tallow	„	.....	.....	898,085	72,173
Wood oil	Gallons	5,007	4,244	266,057	198,941
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea & Spices:					
Tea	Lbs.	1,898,955	311,725	9,086,018	1,875,101
	U. S.		$332,729		$2,230,858
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except fibres and wood (class 20011 to 29616)					
Gums, Resins & Balsams, N.E.S.					
Camphor, crude	Lbs.	15,999	9,033	162,644	78,856
Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N.E.S.					
Camphor oil	Lbs.	.....	.....	57,848	3,836
Rhubarb	„	26,880	6,608	110,780	27,534
Dyeing & Tanning Materials of Vegetable Origin					
Gallnuts	Lbs.	77,000	8,091	1,118,385	111,146
Tobacco					
Tobacco leaf	Lbs.	.....	.....	344	54
	U. S.		$23,732		$221,426
Group 3—Textiles (class 30011 to 39593)					
Cotton					
Cotton, raw	Lbs.	57,115	11 622	1,613,745	381,248
„ waste	„	.....	.....	416,247	39,399
„ laces & embroideries	.....		186,940	.....	2,343,334
„ misc. manufactures	.....		1,233	.....	28,610



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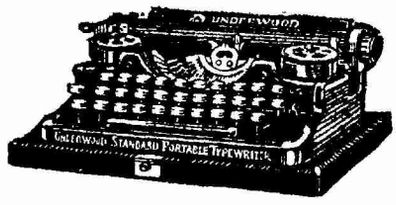

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Other Vegetable Fibres, N.E.S.					
Hats, fiber	Dozen	130	1,195	8,323	26,643
„ rush	„	11,273	11,137	128,264	98,115
„ straw	„	850	948	14,484	36,360
Straw goods		.....	121,694	.....	155,269
Mattings	Sq.Yds.	.....	.....	126,000	8,587
Wool and Hair					
Carpets, wool	Sq.Yds.	899	8,310	12,014	91,963
Wool, sheep's	Lbs.	242,131	56,369	3,983,640	1,063,414
Hair, human, Asiatic	„	17,074	6,133	141,006	64,853
„ nets human	„	3,237	26,358	37,340	289,569
„ stump, human	„	65,116	24,136	613,922	217,835
Silk					
Silk, raw	Lbs.	513,624	2,644,389	5,450,381	27,277,800
„ wild	„	61,238	159,489	1,074,729	3,075,940
„ waste	„	474,899	374,271	3,651,970	2,613,269
„ piece goods	„	12,770	110,851	55,778	432,648
„ pongee	„	10,358	29,226	119,022	339,039
„ cocoons, pierced	„	6,680	7,396	83,135	89,259
„ misc. manuf.	„	.....	1,913	.....	26,252
	U. S.		$3,783,610		$38,699,498
Group 4—Wood and Paper (class 40181 to 48724)					
Manufactures of Wood					
Woodenware		.....	830	.....	15,528
Bamboo manufactures		.....	1,226	.....	6,364
Lacquerware		.....	203	.....	6,074
Books and Other Printed Matter					
Books		.....	2,651	.....	13,551
Paper, Except Printed Matter					
Parasols	Pcs.	9,124	2,422	296,584	67,054
	U. S.		$7,332		$108,571
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (class 50011 to 59590)					
Clay and Clay Products					
Chinaware Porcelain, Pottery, etc.		.....	1,835	.....	29,776
Other Non-Metallic Minerals					
Jadeware		.....	2,723	.....	26,325
Soapstone ware		.....	5,288	.....	20,352
	U. S.		$9,846		$76,453
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, Except Machinery and Vehicles (class 60011 to 69999)					
Aluminium, Antimony, and Cobalt					
Antimony, crude	Lbs.	22,400	2,410	127,600	9,756
„ oxide	„	210,560	26,267	524,160	54,056
„ regulus	„	112,000	14,310	3,259,898	354,835
Copper, Brass and Bronze					
Brass & manufactures of		.....	11,404	.....	179,703
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware					
Gold bars	Ounces	.....	.....	4,604	100,171
	U. S.		$54,391		$699,421
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (class 70011 to 79361)			NIL		NIL
Group 8—Chemicals (class 80021 to 87519)					
Chemicals					
Musk	Ounces	880	$12,666	4,086	$63,317
Group 9—Miscellaneous (class 90101 to 99999)					
Art Works					
Art. works of		.....	6,141	.....	306,481
Miscellaneous					
Bristles	Lbs.	13,533	18,714	241,512	349,835
Household&personal effects		.....	.....	.....	15,628
Mah jongg		.....	216	.....	945
Unenumerated articles		.....	129,384	.....	1,057,287
	U. S.		$154,455		$1,730,716

RECAPITULATION

	Nov. 1925	*Total for year up to Nov.30,1925.*
Group 0—Animal and Animal Products, except Wool and Hair,	$532,117	$12,423,429
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages,	332,729	2,230,858
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibres and Wood,	23,732	221,426
Group 3—Textiles	3,783,610	38,699,498
Group 4—Wood and Paper	7,332	108,571
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals	9,846	76,453
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery and Vehicles	45,391	699,421
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles	NIL	NIL
Group 8—Chemicals	12,666	63,317
Group 9—Miscellaneous	154,455	1,730,716
Grand Totals U. S.	$4,910,878	$56,253,689

A Survey of the Silk Industry of Central China

(Continued from last week)

Purchasing of Cocoons

The steam filatures purchase cocoons by two different methods; namely, at their cocoon hongs in the cocoon producing districts, where they buy fresh cocoons from the farmers and dry them for their own use, or they buy dry cocoons at the filature centres from the cocoons brokers. In general the filatures buy a portion of their cocoon supply during the cocoon season from the farmers direct, varying from 30 per cent to 80 per cent according to their financial resources and the amount of risk they are willing to assume in price fluctuations. The change of cocoon prices depends mostly on the fluctuation of prices of raw silk. If the price of raw silk is at a low level during the cocoon season, the filatures which buy a full supply at that time are reasonably assured of a good profit.

The purchase of fresh cocoons in the producing districts is done at cocoon hongs which are the licensed buying stations of the filatures, equipped with ovens to stifle the chrysilades and dry the cocoons. In order to preserve the usefulness of the cocoons, the moths must be killed and the cocoon dried. This is done by means of drying ovens. The dry heat radiated from the domed iron furnace top, which is heated to a red heat from underneath with firewood, keeps the enclosed space, where the trays of cocoons are placed, at a temperature of from 170° F. to 180° F. which stifles the chrysilades in from 6 to 10 hours. The drying is usually done by two steps, the first drying from 2 to 4 hours, and the second drying from 4 to 6 hours. When there is a small quantity of cocoons to be dried the two dryings are combined into one. The quantity of cocoons dried is about 120 catties per oven, being 5 catties per tray with 24 trays in one oven. The amount of cocoons, the temperature and time of drying vary from hong to hong and there seems to be no definite rule to follow. The weather and nature of the cocoons guide the hong operatives. The desired result is to obtain cocoons dried uniformly and to the extent that the chrysalis when pressed between the fingers will crush into pieces and give an oily feeling but will not pulverize into a fine powder. Insufficient drying will cause mildew and deterioration when the cocoons are stored in the warehouse. Over drying harms the fiber and causes difficulty in reeling. This type of drying oven is universally used in Central China with the exception of a few steam filatures at Hangchow and Kashing which use the Japanese type of drying machines.

The Japanese type of cocoon drying machine is constructed with travelling belts and a system of steam pipes for heating. Its advantages as compared with the tray type of oven in cocoon hongs are: (1) no fire risks, (2) uniform drying, (3) high production, (4) labor saving. Because of the high initial cost and the requirement of steam for heating, its general adoption in the cocoon producing districts can only be expected to be very gradual. At Wusih where cocoon buying stations are located in the filatures, this better drying method may be easily introduced.

There are two arrangements of buying cocoons commonly in practice. As most of the cocoon hongs are owned by the local gentry of the district, the filature men or cocoon

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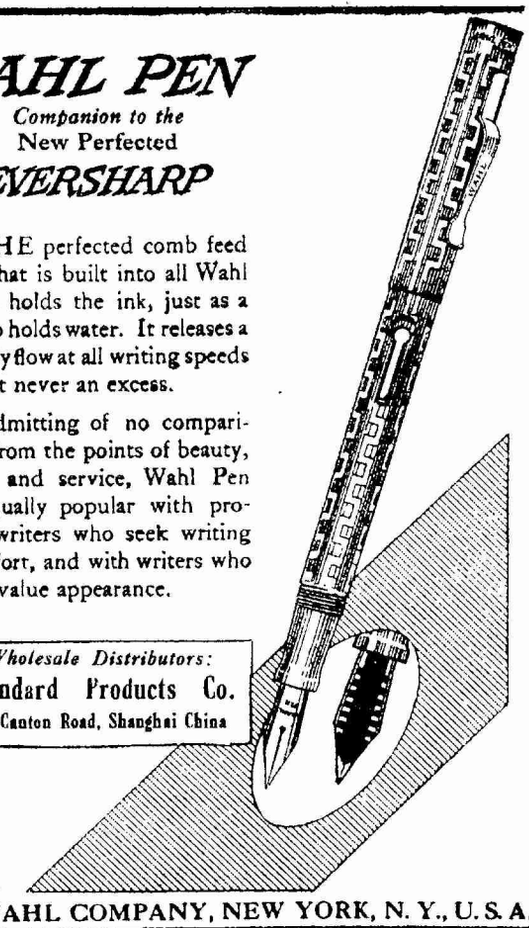

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merchants can either rent the cocoon hongs during the cocoon season and buy the cocoons, or make the owners of the cocoon hongs their buying agents at a fixed commission. Some filatures or cocoon merchants own their cocoon hongs.

When renting cocoon hongs, the filature men or cocoon merchants pay rent according to the size and locality of the hong, varying from $50 to $100 per oven for the privilege of using the property during the cocoon season. The filature sends its own men to supervise the buying and drying of the cocoons and the owner of the cocoon hongs does not take any part in its operation. The second arrangement is for owners of the cocoon hongs to buy cocoons for the filature man. Then it is only necessary for the filature man to put a few men into the hong to oversee its operations. The commission for such buying is either paid on the purchasing money basis (e. g. $600 for $10,000 worth of fresh cocoons) or on per picul basis at $12.50 per picul of dry cocoons.

The cocoon buying at the cocoon hongs is a hurried transaction. The period for the cocoon markets is short, being from 2 to 7 days. During this time the cocoon hongs are crowded with farmers who bring baskets of fresh cocoons for sale. The inspector of the cocoons buying in the hong, examines the quality of the lot of cocoons submitted by the farmer and the weigher weighs the lot, after which the price of the lot is fixed. The lots of cocoons for sale are mostly of small amounts, that is from 5 to 20 catties. To buy enough cocoons for a picul therefore requires time. This hurried way of buying cocoons is partly responsible for the poor quality of cocoons used by the filatures, because there is not enough time for careful selection and examination.

The problem of proper buying methods deserves the close study and attention of those interested in improving the silk industry in Central China.

The amount of cocoons to be brought each day is determined by the finances of the cocoon hongs and the supply of the cocoons, but the amount purchased must not exceed the drying capacity of the cocoon hongs. The cocoons must be stifled within 10 days from the date of mounting, otherwise the moths will pierce the cocoons and spoil the fiber.

It usually takes three piculs of fresh cocoons to make a picul of dry cocoons. This ratio varies slightly from locality to locality. Therefore the price of dry cocoons per picul is three times the price of fresh cocoons per picul plus the expenses of buying and drying, and which varies in proportion to the amount of cocoons bought and the district in which the hong is located. The expenses for drying and buying cocoons per picul dry are roughly as follows:

Chengshien	$40	Wusih	$30
Sinchong	45	Kiangying	35
Siaoshan	40	Changchow	35
Hangchow	35	Kingtan, Lihyang I-Shing	40
Kashing	30		

These figures include the following items:

Tax per picul dry	$11.20
Labor	5.00
Rental of Cocoon Hong	4.80
Fuel for Drying	2.50
General Expenses	4.50
Transportation	2.00
	$30.00

The cocoon cost per picul of silk can be easily calculated when the price of the fresh cocoons and the yield are known.

Steam Filature Operation

When the filature contracts to sell a certain chop of its silk, it selects from the cocoons available the species and grade that are most suitable for producing the chop of silk desired. These cocoons are taken to the peeling room, where the cover or floss is removed and preliminary sorting is done. Double cocoons are picked out and put into a separate basket; refuse cocoons, that is, those that that are dirty and very thin, are put into another. The peelers are generally paid 8 to 10 cents per basket of cocoons peeled, each basket containing 4½ catties of cocoons. When the baskets are finished the good cocoons, double cocoons, refuse cocoons and floss are taken in their separate baskets, to the inspector who if satisfied with the work, has them put into their separate bags. All of the cocoons are then sent to the sorting room where the double and waste cocoons are carefully sorted to see that no good cocoons are included in these grades. The double cocoons are sold to dupion filatures, and the waste cocoons are sold to be reeled by native reeling machines and used in the native weaving plants.

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The so-called good cocoons are sorted into the following grades:—

(1) Extra-Firm, heavy and free from all imperfections.
(2) No. 1—Same as (1) except lighter in weight and less firm.
(3) Thin ones—Lightest weight cocoons that are reelable.
(4) Spotted—Slightly spotted.
(5) Pierced with small holes by parasite worm.
(6) Colored—yellow. red, etc.
(7) Waste—badly colored and spotted.

Only the first four classes are used for reeling filature silk, the others are sold together with the waste cocoons.

Yield tests are made at the filatures on cocoons purchased at the various cocoon hongs or from the cocoon brokers in order to determine the number of cocoon filaments to be used for producing a given denier of raw silk thread and also to determine the gross and net yield. The cocoons are first carefully sampled, a sample usually weighing 20 pounds or 15 cattes: They are then put through regular tests according to filature practice.

The gross yield is usually expressed as the number of catties of dry cocoons obtained from the farmers or cocoon merchants necessary to make one picul of raw silk. The net yield is the number of catties of reelable cocoons (that is, after peeling off the floss and eliminating the double, waste and other unreelable cocoons) required to make a picul of silk.

On the basis of tests and past experience the superintendent issues orders for the number of cocoon filaments to be used when reeling cocoons from a given district so as to produce a given size of raw silk thread. For instance, in reeling 11/13 denier silk, four raw Wusih cocoons or three raw and two thin cocoons are used. For 13/15 denier raw silk, four raw and two thin, or three raw and four thin. or two raw and five thin, may be used. The reeling girls may change the order slightly in order to secure the size required. The weighing room is the distributing station of cocoons to the reelers. A record is kept of the amount of cocoons distributed to each basin each day. This in turn is compared with the amount of silk produced by the reeler to see if she has obtained the yield which can be expected or as given by the yield test mentioned above. Each reeler is given from 40 to 55 Chinese ounces of cocoons per day, depending upon the quality of the cocoons, and the grade of silk to be reeled. The better the quality, the greater the production, and the lower the filature manufacturing expenses. For instance, in producing size 13/15 denier Extra, 3/3 or 4/2 cocoon filaments are required and the reeling girl can operate six ends and produce 11 Chinese ounces of silk, while in producing 13/15 No. 1 it will require 4/3 or 3/4 cocoons and she can only operate five ends and produce 9 Chinese ounces of silk.

As the equipment is practically all of the Italian type with one boiling pot for two reeling basins the boiling and reeling is all done in the same room. The brushing and boiling of cocoons requires only about five minutes. In practically all the filatures in China this operation is entrusted into the hands of girls whose age runs from 8 to 12 years and who will eventually learn the reeling work. It is very hard to supervise the work of these tiny tots and the result is that the waste due to boiling is far greater than it would be if a separate boiling department operated by a few older people were used, as is done in Japan, and in some Chinese filatures who have adopted the Japanese method.

In the best type of filatures great care is taken to provide a proper water supply. Most of the filatures have their own sand filtering system, with storage tanks using Whangpoo River water, or water from artesian well as their source of supply. This water is changed in the basin every hour. In order to assist the inspector to see that the water is kept clean, in many filatures, a porcelain dish is put in the bottom of the basin which reflects the color of the water. The power plant of an ordinary filature consists of one or two Lancashire boilers to produce steam to heat the basins; one small reciprocating engine to drive the reels and pumps; one feed water pump, and two pumps for the filtration system. The power necessary to drive the reels is about 3 H. P. per 100 basins. The steam consumption is between 2.7 to 3.6 lbs. per basin, per hour, and the water consumption about 3.2 to 4.0 gallons per basin per hour.

In general, the Grant reel is used for 13/15 and larger sizes of raw silk while for 9/11 the straight reel is used. The reason for this is that most of the fine sizes are sold to France where the straight reel is preferred.

(*To be continued next week*)

Who's Who in China

(Huang Ching-hai)

黃靖海

Mr. Huang Ching-hai, who played a major role in the establishment of the Chinese Republic, is a native of Nanking, Kiangsu Province. At the outset of the Revolution in 1911, Mr. Huang was recognized as the logical political leader and was elected Minister of Foreign Affairs by the revolutionists. He succeeded by indirect conversations in settling several important questions with representatives of the foreign Powers.

During the Boxer Uprising of 1900 Mr. Huang advocated the protection of all foreigners and Churches in the Southern part of China and in that way gained the goodwill of foreign Powers, whose aid was so much needed in those perilous days. It was he who requested the British, Japanese and German Consuls through the American Consul, Mr. A. W. Gilbert, to recognize the Republic Party. He sent telegrams to all countries in the world and received replies of inspiration and confidence.

With the purpose of capturing Nanking City, which was held by Manchu troops, Mr. Huang accepted the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the united troops. He suggested several proposals to General Lin Hsu-ching, advising him to refuse a disguised conciliation negotiated by Mr. Hsiao, coming from Chang Hsun's side, to establish an amnesty bureau for accepting the surrendered soldiers and to seize Tien Pao Chen first. After the capture of Nanking City and the failure of Chang Hsun's troops the revolution headquarters in Shanghai elected Mr. Huang Commander-in-Chief. Though successful in his life, he was then indifferent to the honor that was thrust upon him by accepting that rank. His greater work was through diplomacy in the establishment of the Chinese Republic.

It was through Mr. Huang's efforts that a part of the Boxer Indemnity was returned to China for educational purposes during the administration of President Taft, the money going for the establishment of Tsing Hua College in Peking. He was consulted by the American Congressional Mission when that body visited China in August, 1920 for the purpose of studying the Chinese political situation. Mr. Huang is the subject of some discussion in Mr. Wang Yoh-hsia's work, "A Discussion on China's Political Diplomacy".

Mr. Huang's name will go down in the annuals of history not only as a great diplomat, but also as a scholar and a political and military leader.

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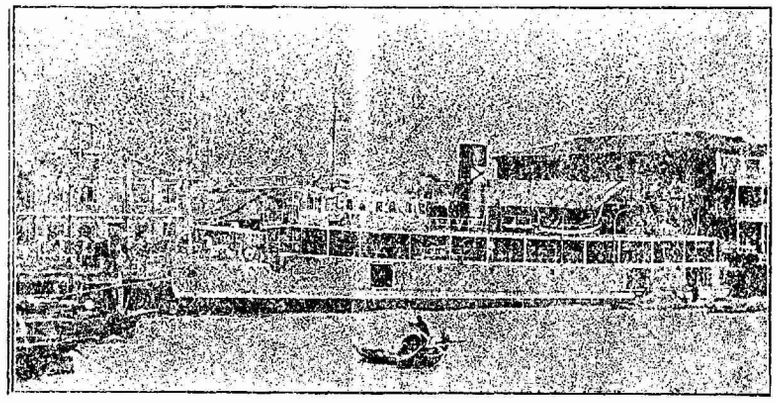

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News from Central China

A number of local egg merchants have sent a petition to the Finance Bureau at Wuchang asking the Bureau to rescind its recent order imposing a "miscellaneous" tax on eggs. Their appeal is said to have brought no result.

It is learned that Mei Lan-fang, the foremost Chinese actor, will shortly arrive in Hankow from Peking with a few other noted actors to give a series of performances for raising funds for famine relief purposes in the Hupeh districts.

The Red Dog Committee, of the Hankow American Volunteer Company, at its first meeting, decided to hold the next annual advent of the famous and deservedly celebrated RED DOG on Saturday night, the 6th day of February, 1926.

A telegram from Chengtu intimates that the Szechuen Provincial Government has received a telegraphic dispatch from Peking instructing the authorities not to comply Marshal Wu's request for the remittance of the Szechuen salt revenues to Hankow instead of Peking. Peking declares that Wu's government in Hankow is illegal.

The death of M. Paul Kremer, Acting French Consul in Hankow, occurred at the International Hospital on December 9 after many days of typhoid fever. M. Kremer came to Hankow to relieve M. Lecomte when the latter gentleman left the port for home leave in the spring. M. Kremer leaves a wife and four children, to whom the deepest sympathy of the community is extended.

Local reports say that Marshal Wu Pei-fu and Chi Hsieh-yuen have sent an invitation to Mr. Chang Chien, Jr., son of Mr. Chang Chien of Nantungchow, Kiangsu, to visit Hankow on some important business. Mr. Chang is expected to arrive here shortly.

On Friday evening Marshal Wu Pei-fu gave a lavish banquet to a great number of the most prominent Chinese residents of this port. It is said that over a thousand invitation cards had been issued.

Having heard that a number of the students in Wuchang are contemplating holding a demonstration against Christian students at the coming Christmas time, Tupan Hsiao has given express instructions to the Educational Commissioner to keep an eye upon the movements of the students and has also ordered the Chief of Police to arrest any Bolshevik plotters that may be discovered in the city.

A People's Convention was held at Kaifeng where 3,000 persons attended. A significant fact is that the Canton government's flag, a blue sky with a white sun, was prominent in the ceremonies. The Commissioner of Education, Mr. Chang Yao-shan, attended in person and delivered a lecture on the subject of attacking militarism, the calling of a national people's convention and the forming of a People's government. The Laborers Associations from Changchow and those formed along the Lunghai Railway were amongst those represented.

On Monday last the leading members of the Chihli Party present in Hankow assembled for the purpose of celebrating the birthday of Tsao Kun, the former President who is still being held in captivity in Peking. The celebrations were held at the residence of General Tsao Ying, brother of the ex-President, which is situated in the French Concession.

The anti-Christian students in Wuchong are now reported to be planning activites to make themselves objectionable wherever possible. First it is said that they intend to send delegates to the Wuchang Y. M. C. A. when meetings are being held, and if lectures on Christianity are delivered they will take steps to oppose the association. They further intend issuing a warning to Christians that they had better not perform any "superstitious rites" during the coming Christmas season.

More than ten aeroplanes have been prepared for transportation at the Tachimen Station since Friday last. According to the report the planes have been ordered by General Yen Shih-shan, Tupan of Shansi, to which province they will be transported by train.

The students of the Wuchang University on Friday last again created a riot within the school premises. They cut off telephonic communications with the outside world and then forced Mr. Shih Ying, the director of the institute, to hand over the seals of the university to them. The cause of the disturbance is said to be that the students allege that Mr. Shih is unjust in his control of the college.

Forty-two out of 69 districts of Hupeh are now affected by famine, and out of these 42 affected districts, 20 of them are very badly affected is the startling statement made by the Rev. S. H. Littell, Chairman of the Hupeh committee of the China International Famine Relief Commission (C.I.F.R.C.). Chinese and foreigners in Hankow are now working together on the relief plans.

Inflammatory anti-foreign placards were posted up in Wuchang last Thursday recounting a tale that a Chinese workman had been killed by one of the British in the British Cigarette Company factory and that ten more had been injured. The placard was torn down the same evening. presumably by the police, but afterwards another placard to the same effect was again pasted up in the same place.

The post boats carrying parcels to Hankow from Laohokow and Hsiangyang are reported to have been looted near Shayang a few days ago. It is said that the robbers obtained a good many parcels of silk, which commodity is often sent by post these days, in view of hazardous transportation in the interior.

Mr. Shen Sze-liang, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hankow has taken up his office as Director of the Special District Administration of the ex-Russian Concession. The authorities of the Special Administrative District, Ex-German Concession, are very anxious to form a Municipal Council for that area. It is proposed that the scheme for this change shall be completely drawn up before the beginning of the coming year.

The official opening of the spacious modernly equipped automobile showroom and garage of The L. E. Gale Company was held last Monday. A large gathering of prominent foreign and Chinese guests were present. The L. E. Gale Company are agents for Packard, Dodge Brothers and Overland motor cars, Graham Brothers Trucks, Harley-Davidson and Neracar motorcycles.

As the river is falling rapidly the steamer 5 will have to leave Chungking for Ichang very soon or be obliged to remain there until spring. Shipping conditions on the Upper Yangtze from Ichang to Suifu have never been worse than at present, especially, on account of lawless soldiery.

The *Mei Ren* incident arose when an armed guard aboard the American steamer *Mei Ren* killed one soldier and wounded several in November when returning the rifle fire to which the steamer was subjected when on her way to Chungking from Ichang. The Chinese have made absurd demands which are as follows: 1. American Consul should apologize. 2. Captain of the *Mei Ren* should be punished. 3. Armed guards should be taken off merchant vessels 4. S/S *Mei Ren* should cease operations. 5. Indemnity should be paid to those injured and to family of the soldier who was killed.

Hankow, December 12, 1925.

Judicial Inquiry Partly Blames Police

Although the reports of the Judicial Investigation Commission of the Shanghai case of last May have not as yet been given out for publication, it is said that vigorous efforts on the part of Mr. John A. Van MacMurray, American Minister to China, will result in publication within a few days. According to the *North China Star* the following essential points have been learned from a highly reliable source:

(1) It is decided in principle that for those who were either killed or wounded in connection with the May 30 incident of Shanghai, there shall be due compensation for their families.

(2) The police authorities of the Shanghai Municipal Council are found not entirely without blame in connection with the incident, and for this reason, at least nine officers, including Captain Everson, should be dismissed from service.

(3) The mobilization of the International Volunteer Corps cannot henceforth be ordered without getting the previous consent of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the approval of the Consular Body in Shanghai.

(4) All policemen in the International Settement shall be disarmed.

(5) In order to meet the wishes of the Chinese people it is decided in principle that the Shanghai Muncipal Council shall be thoroughly reorganized, so as to permit Chinese representation on the Council.

(6) Marines of the foreign men-of-war in the Shanghai waters hereafter cannot be landed and shall not be permitted to land, without most cautious consideration of any situation that may demand their presence by the Consular Body, the Municipal Council, and the Chinese local authorities.

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News from South China

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Executive Commission of the Kuomintang Government in Canton, is to be removed from the membership of the Kuomintang Party, according to a recent decision of the Central Executive Committee of the *Tang* or Party meeting in Peking. Mr. Wang's position in Canton these days corresponds to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's, being head of the Government as well as the party, while, of course, Commandant Chiang Kai-shek of the Whampoa Military Academy and head of the 1st Corps of the Red Army, thus having the upper hand in a disturbed country, has equal, if not the greater power. Mr. Wang, if the Central Executive Committee in Peking is in any way able to execute its decision in Canton, will also be deprived of the privilege to hold office in the Party or the Government under the Kuomintang for six months.

As previously reported, there has been a split in the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, some 15 members now meeting in Peking claiming that they constitute the legal quorum and a equal number in Canton repudiating the actions and resolutions of those outside. There is a minority of 11 members of the Committee to be heard from, their voting one way or the other may decide the issue. In the meantime, the Wang Ching-wei and Chiang Kai-shek clique of the party is holding power in Canton. The Canton clique is calling for the Second National Convention of the Kuomintang to meet in Canton New Year Day, 1926, while that in Peking has decided to call the conference on March next either in Peking or Shanghai or perhaps Canton.

In connection with the split, it may be of interest to recall that recent press reports were current that General Hsu Chung-chi, the deposed head of the Canton Army now banished from Canton, would re-organize his forces at Fukien and Kiangsi in preparation to oust the Bolshevist elements from the Southern Capital.

Chiang Kai-shek, commanding the Red Army, in Swatow since the evacuation of the anti-Reds a month ago, is expected to return to Canton soon in order to settle a misunderstanding between Corps Commander Li Tsai-sum and Corps Commander Chu Pei-teh, of the Kwangsi and the Yunnan mercenaries respectively, over sphere of influence in Southern Kwangtung, which both troops have helped to recapture from the anti-Reds. Chinese press opinion suggests that Chiang will probably do away with Chu and his Yunnanese as he has done to Hsu Chung-chi and his Cantonese troops, who have never been 100 per cent loyal to the Kuomintang flag, the color of which unfortunately is red.

The Central Bank of the Kuomintang in Canton will reopen its branch office in Swatow. Mr. T. V. Soong, a brother-in-law of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, managing-director of the Central Bank, Salt Inspector, Trade and Finance Commissar, and a holder of a half dozen more other important offices in Canton, has been invited to pay a visit to Swatow on the occasion of the opening of the branch bank. While in Swatow, he may look into the salt administration and revenue collectorate there also.

A report says that the Salt Inspectorate in Swatow, partly supervised by Peking through a foreign assistant (A. G. R. Portway) was entirely taken over by one Ho Man-kum sent from the Kuomintang in Canton on December 5. In accordance with the Four Power Loan agreement, salt inspectorates throughout China have the assistance of foreigners; but since 1918, the Canton Inspectorate was entirely controlled by the Chinese authorities independent of Peking.

A number of civil officers in Swatow appointed soon after the Reds returned to power a month ago will be replaced by regular appointees from Canton, according to announcements just given out. Tan Koh-man, the labor leader who has been mayor of Swatow since early November last, will also been replaced.

Twenty-two Chinese students departed from Canton on board a Russian steamer for Vladisvostok December 5 in order to attend the "Chung Shan" or Dr. Sun Yat-sen University at Moscow, to be opened soon to welcome Chinese youths. The Kuomintang is sending 150 students from Canton, some 147 of whom, including eight girls, having already been selected. The "Chung Shan" University expects to enrol 250 Chinese students for the first year, and Nanning and Wuchow in Kwangsi Province will also send 30 and 20 respectively. Lack of facilities cannot send all students to Moscow at one time. They have to go in six or seven separate batches, it is understood.

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Details of publications above mentioned and others which do not fall into any of the foregoing categories will be sent in form of a catalogue, post free, on application etc:—

International Labour Office
Geneva, Switzerland

The Canton Merchants' Association and the Canton Traders' League have chosen the Rev. Wong Yuk Shing and the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Kwangtung, Mr. Wu Chung Tong, to represent them in the Canton delegation to open conversations with the Hongkong delegation with a view to end the strike and boycott now preventing trade and traffic between the two ports. As it is the desire of the Kuomintang which is indirectly organizing the boycott to invite but one representative from the merchants only, either Mr. Wu or the Rev. Mr. Wong will have to drop out from the delegation as the Canton government may intimate, unless the Kuomintang sees fit to ask both gentlemen to serve at the same time.

Upon information that the port of Pakhoi, in Southern Kwangtung, is now free of anti-Reds, the strike committee in Canton has ordered a company of pickets to be sent there to prevent Pakhoi-Hongkong traffic. Hitherto, the strike did not affect the port and trade with Hongkong was not interfered with.

Mr. C. L. Tan, a Straits-born Chinese and at one time with the *Canton Gazette*, will accompany the strike pickets from Canton to Pakhoi. Mr. Tan has been appointed commissar for foreign affairs in Pakhoi by the Kuomintang.

Some 17 of the 55 students recently taken prisoners by anti-Christian Reds from the Canton Union Middle School, Pui Ying, Fati, on the south-western bank of Canton Harbor, have been rescued. A number of men belonging to a troop commanded by a former bandit chief succeeded in getting the comrades to effect their release.

Shipping in Hongkong, much reduced by the boycott and strike directed by Chinese workers since June last, appears to be improving. The shipping statement for December 7 showed that the total number of vessels in Hongkong Harbor was 56, of which 26 were British. For a time there were as many as a hundred vessels in the harbor and less than ten arrivals or departures.

An interesting arrival at Hongkong was the S. S. *Fushun*, a small river steamer of only 328 tons register, which arrived 5th December from Southhampton. She has been built for the upper reaches of the Yangtze River and has a mean draft of only five feet.

Not a single parcel has reached Yunnanfu through the Chinese Post Office in the last four months, according to complaints from there. The Chinese Post Offices at Shanghai and Canton are being charged with the delay or failure to make proper arrangement for shipment.

Canton, December 8, 1925.

Corner Stone of New Customs House Laid

More than 200 persons gathered Tuesday morning at the elaborate ceremony which attended the laying of the corner stone of Shanghai's new four million dollar Customs House at the corner of the Bund and Hankow Road. The ceremony was officially conducted by Mr. Chu Yu-chi, superintendent of Customs and Mr. F. W. Maze, foreign Commissioner of Customs in Shanghai. Both spoke of the growth of the Maritime Customs in the port of Shanghai, culminating in the erection of the imposing new structure. Speeches were made also by Com. G. de Rossi, Senior Consul-General and Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

Guests at the function included members of the Consular Body, leading Chinese officials, the legal profession and the Church, chairmen of the various Chambers of Commerce, bankers, Whangpoo Conservancy Board, the Senior Naval Officers of the various Powers. The statistical secretary, the Ningpo, Hangchow and Soochow Commissioners and members of the local Revenue, Marine and works departments of the Customs were also present.

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Men and Events

The American Association of University Women are giving a children's party at the American Club on the 22nd instant.

Friends of Mr. H. F. Meyer, C. E., of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board will be glad to leard to learn that he is convalescing satisfactorily from his recent attrck of fever.

Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes, with her son, Mr. Henry Wilder Keyes, Jr., and his friend, Mr. Lawrence G. Knowles, were among the passengers who left for the South by the *President McKinley*.

Dr. C. S. F. Lincoln, for many years resident physician at St. John's University, Shanghai, and who returned to America last year, has been appointed college physician at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.

Mr. Lloyd Balderston, special representative of the American Friends' Service Committee of Philadelphia, has arrived in Shanghai and expects to spend considerable time in China for the purpose of investigating conditions.

The Third Midyear Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America-Western Division was held December 7-8 at Seattle, Washington. Special reduced fares for members were arranged on all railway lines for round trip tickets.

The members of the Union Club of China will hold a tiffin on Tuesday, December 22, at 12:15 for the purpose of discussing matters pertaining to the affairs of the Club and its future. The tiffin is for members only and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance.

Sir Percival Phillips, special correspondent of the *London Daily Mail* left Shanghai last Saturday on the *S.S. Patroclus* for Singapore. Sir Percival will tranship at Singapore for India, where he will collect information for a series of articles and will then return to London.

Leaving a note that life was so disappointing, Mrs. Alice Bowen, resident in Shanghai for several years and employed at the American Consulate, Saturday night committed suicide in her suite at the Astor House by drinking poison. Mrs. Bowen formerly lived at Honolulu and had a host of friends who will deeply regret her death.

Mr. H.G.W. woodhead, editor of the *Peking &Tientsin Times* and compiler of the *China Year Book*, who recentry arrived in this country, is returning three months earlier than he intended owing to the seriousness of the situation in China. Mr. woodhead's book, "The Truth About the Chinese Republic," was published in November by Hurst and Blackett and will appear shortly.

An American football team will play the team from the U.S. *Palcos* today at the Race Course Grounds. This will be the first gridiron struggle since Thanksgiving three years ago when the Shanghai boys were defeated by the Peking Marines. The Shanghai team is composed mostly of former varsity players and indications are that they will give the sailors a good fight.

The Aviation School at Nanyuan near Peking is now at a standstill. There are still no funds available for the payment of its running expenses of the last two months, with the result that the teachers, students and workmen are facing starvation. This is considered a great blow to the students, especially those who have only a few months more to finish their course.

Mr. Charles E. Worman, chancellor in the American Embassy, Tokyo, will sail for the United States on the steamer *President Taft*. Mr. Worman has been in Japan for the last two years, having come out shortly after the earthquake of 1923. He expects to be in the State Department for several months prior to his next assignment in the American Diplomatic Service.

The *English Review* for November has an article by Mr. J. O. P. Bland in which he returns to his attack on misguided political activities by missionaries in China. The article, which bears the title, "Sowing the Wind in in China," commences with the following quotation from Ku Hung-ming's "Papers from a Viceroy's Yamen," published in 1901:—"Missionaries are responsible for the only too deep causes of the hatred of foreigners among the Chinese."

A new high mark in the exports of farm equipment from the United States was set recently when the value of the machines exported amounted to $11,318,423, according to the Department of Commerce. This was an increase of some $3,000,000 over the exports in April, which was the highest shown previous to August, during 1925. The outstanding feature of the August exports was the large number of wheel tractors sent overseas. There were 9,191 of these, valued at $5,254,161. This was considerably more than twice the number exported during the previous month, and more than three times as many as exported in the same month the year previous.

Com. G. deRossi, Italian Consul General and Doyen of the Shanghai Consular Body has been appointed Chief Italian Delegate to the Commission for the study of Extraterritorially which is scheduled to meet in Peking on December 18. Instructions to the foregoing effect were received from the Italian Premier this week. The second Italian delegate will be Cav. Ross, first Interpreter at the Italian Legation in Peking.

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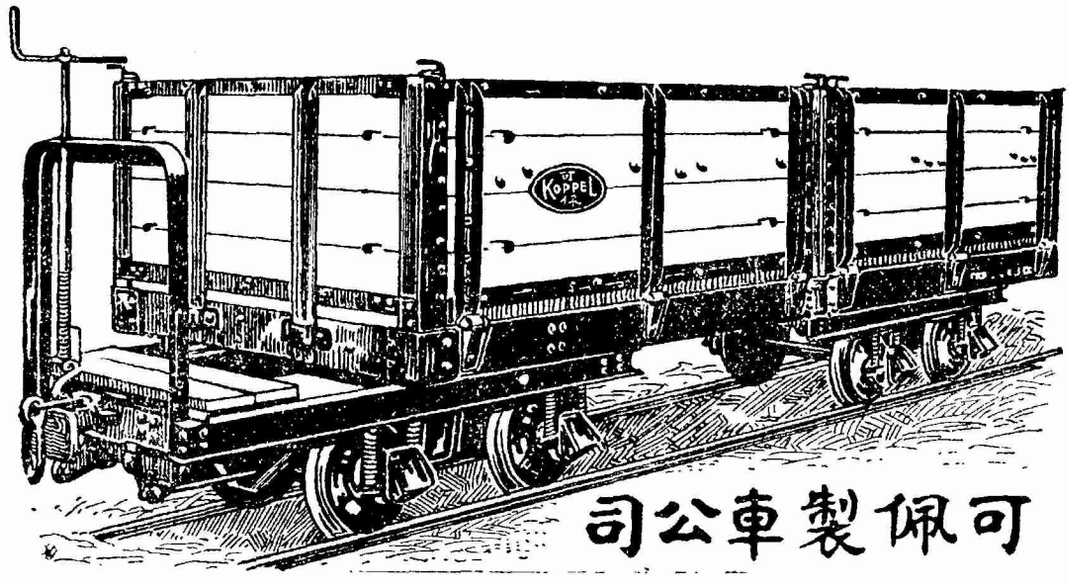

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New Book and Publications

Mr. Dyson's New Novel

Black Cloth: By Verne Dyson, Shanghai; Issued by Clandoin, Gale & Co., New York and The Shanghai Times. Price Mex. $4.00.

Mr. Verne Dyson, Shanghai literary man has just brought out his novel "Black Cloth," which has for its theme religion, and the plot of which is woven about the million dollar church sponsored by the Methodist Episcopal Church South in Los Angeles. Mr. Dyson was superintendent of the Sunday School in the Trinity Auditorium at the time of the dramatic failure of this huge enterprise in the religious world. The events as set down in this novel, leading up to the spectacular end prove interesting and are made more so by the facts supplied and the personal contact. The book was written in Shanghai.

Literary lanes may lead anywhere and this novel unfolds some of the problems and underlying factors in the religious enterprise which was undertaken about 1914. The story involves love, intrigue and cross-currents of ambition. The atmosphere is California, centering about Los Angeles and San Gabriel, and opens in the pioneer days when the Southern Methodist Church had for its congregation about ten persons, and takes one through the growth and downfall of this huge venture. Along with the downfall numerous other smaller churches were involved. At the time the $1,000,000 magnificient building opened its doors, there was an attendance of five thousand people, and following this day there was a mixed religious and decided social tenor hovering about the institution, and it periodicially went from heights to depths during its life. The author portrays the characters of various types of persons connected with church, religious and otherwise. He summarizes the novel in the following manner:

"The threads of the dream loom weave a strange and intricate fabric of 'Black Cloth.' The threads of the web were a million dollars and a marble church that glowed gloriously in the sunlight, two ministers and a blonde deaconess, a crooked layman, an editor, and a lovely girl named Ruth. A stormy fight in a decorous setting, a heart ache, a heart break, a loss, a gain, and at last a blessed evening in a garden by a summer sea, when it was sunset time in California."

The book is on sale at all local book stores.

M. C. P.

Alaska

Handbook of Alaska. Its Resources, Products, and Attractions in 1924. By Major-General A. W. Greeley, U.S.A. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons New York, London. Pp. x, 330. Price G. $3.50.

This is an extremely interesting and valuable book. One proof of which statement is to be found in an examination of the scope of the work—another proof is the fact that almost twenty years have passed since the first edition appeared. The volume under review constitutes the third edition, and it is quite safe to predict that this is not the final one. The scope and the content of Major-General Greeley's study of Alaska are truly encyclopaedic. In thirty-three chapters he deals with almost every conceivable phase of that continental area which Secretary Seward purchased so cheaply from Russia little more than half a century ago. The geographical aspects of the country and adjacent islands, the agricultural situation, mining, fisheries, fauna and flora, education and missions, even tourist trips—all are touched upon. In no narrowly patriotic and indiscriminating spirit of fulsome admiration does the author deal with Alaska and the relation it has borne to the government and people of the United States. Both come in for well-merited and discriminating criticism—especially is this the case in the discussion of the way in which the Aleuts have been neglected and suffered either to move or to die out.

The Handbook of Alaska is handsomely printed and bound, and the numerous illustrations are excellently done. All who are interested in Alaska will do well to obtain a copy of this study of one of America's most important possessions.

The Week in the Far East

Will foreigners in China be subject to Chinese tax laws? This question was brought to the front during the week under review when Dr. C. T. Wang, who played the major role in holding out for tariff autonomy for China at the Tariff Conference, read a proposal which included the placing of all foreign residents in China under Chinese laws affecting taxation. Probably nothing at the Conference has more surprised the Powers' delegates and foreign business men throughout China than this latest bombshell hurled by Mr. Wang. As yet the meeting for the consideration of this proposal has not been scheduled. It is the opinion of some of the foreign delegates that the tax question is wholly outside of the scope of the Tariff Conference and is purely related to the question of extraterritoriality which Commission met yesterday, December 18.

Another proposal included in Dr. Wang's recommendation provides for exemption of native goods shipped in the coastwise trade from the customary export tax which is really a form of *likin*. This proposal, it is understood, has received the complete approval of the foreign delegation. It was thought a few days ago that by unanimous consent the foreign and Chinese delegation had decided to permit the conference the drift pending the formation of a new government following the recent political upheaval, hence the sudden proposal of Dr. C. T. Wang, to make foreigners in China subject to Chinese tax laws, was unexpected and caused considerable excitment.

The Chinese Tax Proposal

The gist of the Chinese government's announcement concerning the imposition of taxes on foreigners living in China, as reported by the *Eastern News Agency* is as follows:

In the treaties of commerce concluded between China and the Powers concerned there is no clause inserted therein that accords foreigners residing in foreign settlements or elsewhere in China the right of immunity from tax. Nevertheless, when the Chinese Government some time ago tried to enforce their law of taxations, foreigners have refused to fulfil their obligations of paying taxes to the Chinese Government on the ground either that they resided in settlements or that they had received no instructions from their respective Home Governments. Foreigners, residing in the zones of foreign railways in this country, also showed a similar attitude. Unfortunately, the examples set by these foreigners have given Chinese citizens residing in both foreign settlements and foreign railway zones an excuse to refrain from paying taxes to the Chinese Government. This abnormal state of affairs affects not only the administrative authority of the Chinese Government but the trade between China and the Powers as well, and from the viewpoint of the international law and the spirit of the Washington Conference, this can never be tolerated. Seeing foreign settlements in China from their historical point of view, Count Russel, who was then British Minister for Foreign Affairs, on April 8, 1863, addressed a message to the British Minister to Peking, Sir Fredrick Bruce, stating that the land situated within the British concessions in China without doubt being the Chinese territory, the Chinese living therein could not be exempted from their natural obligations merely on the plea of their residence in these concessions. In the same year, a conference of the Powers' diplomatic envoys was held in Peking, when, with reference to the reconstruction of the Shanghai Settlement, the following resolutions were passed:

(1) The territorial sovereignty of the Settlement shall be entrusted with the Powers through their Ministers in Peking by the Chinese Government.

(2) The said territorial sovereignty shall not be applied beyond such administrative affairs as the police authority and the taxations available for the Municipal Council of the Settlement.

Taking the foregoing resolutions into consideration, the foreign Settlement of Shanghai is invested with the authority merely concerning its administrative affairs and the taxtions to be used as funds for its municipal administration, and it is natural that residents in the Settlement, both foreign and Chinese, should without exception pay the national tax to the Chinese government.

National Tax Refused By Chinese

Moreover, the fact that foreigners living in China are paying taxes imposed on the land in their possession clearly proves that foreigners residing in the Settlement should fulfil their obligations as regards the Chinese national tax the same as the Chinese citizens do. As for such taxes as stump-tax, income tax, wine and tobacco tax, foreigners residing within and without the Settlement are refusing to pay taxes on the ground that they have not received instructions from their Home governments, with the consequence that Chinese citizens living in the Settlement, too, take a similar attitude, insisting that tax-paying should be uniformly enforced upon the natives and foreigners alike.

The financial difficulties of the Chinese government arise from the insufficient revenue required for their new organiztions, and, therefore, the Chinese government finds it necessary to impose new reasonble taxes in case *likin* is abolished. So long as the Chinese government is bound by restrictions in various forms as they are today, it is impossible to settle the question of taxations. It is for these reasons that the Chinese government declare that foreigners residing within or without Settlements or in the zones of foreign railways in the Chinese territories should do the same as Chinese in fulfiling their tax obligations and it is the hope that all the foreign delegates consider this announcement as fair and reasonable."

Dr. Wang Minister of Foreign Affairs?

Dr. Wang's proposal is particularly significant in view of the fact that he had been recommended by Shen Jui-lin, present Minister of Foreign Affairs, to succeed himself as head of the Waichiapu. It is said in Peking that Minister Shen pointed out to Chief Executive Tuan Chi-jui that Dr. Wang has done very creditable work in the Customs Conference, which effort he could complete more readily as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Envoys of the Government are reported to have begun the work of sounding out Dr. Wang's attitude in this matter.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

December 13—Disarmament program of League of Nations is sanctioned——Break is predicted between the Vatican and the Facists——Celebrated Colbert Library in Paris is destroyed by fire——Tientsin is panic stricken as fighting draws near; foreign troops requested to guard city——Mussolini proposes government arbitration of all labor disputes in Italy.

December 14—The Franc has touched a new low record of 132. 55 to the pound sterling——The Australian government is held by the Judges to have acted *ultra vires* in imprisoning Walsh and Johanssen, the promoters of the shipping strike——The fourth Belgian priest in two years has been captured by Kansu bandits.

December 15—Senator Borah has introduced a bill in the Senate calling for the recognition of Soviet Russia by the U.S.——Union of Democratic Control in London raps British policy in China——Italians raise 90,000,000 lire in voluntary subscription to pay off U.S. war debt——French railways show deficit of 900,000,000 Francs for past year——International train from Tientsin to Peking is shelled and forced to return——Reza Khan is named King of Persia.

December 16—Coolidge agrees to G.$250,000,000 German loan——Corner stone of Shanghai's new Customs House is laid amid great ceremony——Foreigners are alleged to have swindled several Chinese in arms deal——Li Ching-lin's forces reported to have badly defeated General Feng Yu-hsiang——Walsh and Johanssen, Australia shipping strike leaders, are suing the Government for £20,000 each damages for arrest and imprisonment——Prices rise following fall of the franc in France.

December 17—M. Loucheur, French Minister of Finance, has resigned——Writing on the question of rubber prices Mr. Herbert Hoover favors "defensive measures."——Comrade Chicherin still adheres to the belief that the Lacarno Pact is levelled against Russia———Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has expressed himself as opposed to Bolshevism.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2017
JOSEPH ELLEAUAH WALKER,	Estate No. 473
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Joseph Elleauah Walker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before July 1, 1926, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

JOSEPHINE C. WALKER
Administrator.
Shaowu, Fukien, China.

December 4, 1925.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturito	Sale Price Dec. 10th.	Sale Price Dec. 17th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity Dec. 17th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	101¼	101	7.90
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	93½	93¼	8.20
Finnish Guaranteed Municipal S. F. Loan.....	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	90⅞	90½	7.25
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101⅛	100¾	6.90
Paris Lyons Mediter. R. R. Co. S.F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1958	78½	79	7.75
Department of Seine S. F. Loan.....	7	Jan. 1, 1942	96½	96½	6.25
French Government S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1949	91	88¼	8.10
German Government S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1949	100⅝	101¼	6.90
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	100¾	101	5.90
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	94¾	94⅝	7.45
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	80⅝	80¾	4.95
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	86¼	86	7.15
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	97¾	97	7.30
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan.....	7	Jan. 15, 1945	95¼	95⅓	7.45
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan.....	7	Feb. 1, 1945	93	92⅞	7.75
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan.....	6	July 1, 1966	92¾	93	6.50
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	96	95½	6.50
Republic of Finland S. F. Loan.....	7	Mar. 1, 1950	96½	96	7.35
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	7	Feb. 1, 1938	96⅛	96½	6.25
Free City Danzig, Republic of Danzig.....	7½	Nov. 5. 1945	96¼	96¼	7.90

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

The Ricksha Mission

We have just received the Twelfth Annual Report (1924-1925) with a supplementary abridged account of the last twelve years' work of the Shanghai Mission to Ricksha Men, an undertaking as unique as it is worthy. The Mission was founded in June, 1913, by Mr. George Matheson with the object to uplift and help the coolies generally, and to ameliorate as far as possible the condition of the sick and destitute among them.

The Mission is to be congratulated on the good work that it is doing. Not only does it endeavor to provide food and shelter for the ricksha men but it also teaches them traffic regulations, gives medical attention where needed and attempts in a general way to make the life of the man a little bit more pleasant and cheerful. The extent of the work of the Mission is seen by the last year's report, which shows that a total of 9,000 meetings were held; 79,200 meals served; 1,955 garments distributed; 2,240 straw hats and sandals given; besides a large quantity of literature being distributed. An average of 220 meals per day is supplied to the men.

The new building for the Mission was begun last May. It is located in Sing Ming Road, Chapei, and will house about 700. The *North China Daily News* has greatly assisted the Mission during the last 7 years with its Christmas Fund for Ricksha men.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, December 16, 1925.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since the date of our last circular, the price of Bar Silver in London has declined 7/16d. for ready and 5/16d forward, today's price is 31 5/16d. both ready and forward. Our official T/T rate on London remained unchanged at 3/1 1/4d until today when it was lowered to 3/1d. Speculative buying of Gold Yen has again been the chief feature of our local market, which generally speaking has been inclined to rule easy. General business in regard to imports and exports continues dull. The market closes steadier with the following rater available:—T/T on London 3/1 1/4d., T/T on New York 75 1/4 and Japan 58 1/4.

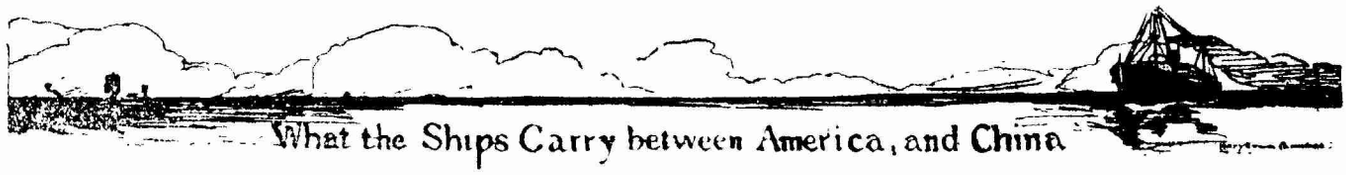
Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... .....Tls. 55,647,000 an increase of Tls. 981,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 64,810,000 an increase of $ 1,280,000
Estimated value Tls. 101 856,000 as against Tls. 87,013,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Nov.	Thursday Dec. 10	Friday Dec. 11	Sat'day Dec. 12	Monday Dec. 14	Turesday Dec. 15	Wednes. Dec. 16
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/1.390	3/1 1/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 1/4	3/1 1/4	3/1 1/4	3/1 1/4 3/1
O/Dfits. ,,	—	3/1 5/16	3/1 5/16	3/1 5/16	3/1 5/16	3/1 5/16	3/1 5/16
4m/s ,,	—	3/1 1/2	3/1 1/2	3/1 1/2	3/1 1/2	3/1 1/2	3/1 1/2 3/1
T/T India	205.190	204 1/2	204 1/2	204 1/2	204 1/2	204 1/2	204 1/2 204
T/T France	1,900.800	1995	1995	2045	2055	2080	2100 209
T/T N. Y.	75.490	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/2	75 75
T/T Hong	77.160	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 3/4	76 3/4	77 77
T/T Japan	56.200	57	57 1/4	57 1/2	57 3/4	58	58 1/2 58
T/T Batavia	186.010	185	185	185	184 3/4	184 1/4	185 185
T/T Strats	75.640	75 3/4	75 3/4	75 3/4	76	76	76 76
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/2.485	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/4	3/2 1/4 3/2
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/2 3/8	3/2 3/8	3/2 3/8	3/2 3/8	3/2 1/2	3/2 3/8 3/2
4m/s ,, D/A	3/2.855	3/2 7/8	3/2 7/8	3/2 7/8	3/2 7/8	3/2 3/4	3/2 7/8 3/2
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,980.800	2075	2075	2125	2135	2160	2080 210
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	77.445	77 1/2	77 3/8	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	76 3/4 76
4m/s ,, Does	—	77 3/4	77 5/8	77 3/8	77 1/4	77 1/8	77 77

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Dec. 10	Dec. 11	Dec. 12	Dec. 14	Dec. 15	Dec. 16
*London Price of Bar Silver per or (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32 1/16	32	31 7/8	31 11/16	31 3/4	31 5/
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.69 1/4	G.$. 69 1/8	G.$.69 1/8	G.$.68 3/4	G.$.69	G.$.68 1/
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 278.00	Tls. 281.00	Tls. 283.40	Tls. 282.00	Tls. 285.00	Tls. 286.20
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	72.3875	72.40	72.40	72.3375	72.3615	72.40
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	3½%	3%	4%	4½%	4½%	4%
*Closing Paice in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of distcount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 135.47
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 4 8/5
London open Market of Dis. 3 ms/.	4 7/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 1/4
,, 4 ,,	4 15/16%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4 1/
,, 6 ,,	4 15/16%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/9 1/



Return of the Shanghai Customs

By. Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds. Pls.— Bales; Pcs.— Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.— Haikwan Tls., New. Customs Rate Tls. 1.15 equal Gold $1

S. S. Shinyo Maru, Nov. 7. from U. S. A.

Almonds	Pls	97
Leather, Calf,	,,	3
Nuts	,,	45
Quebracho Extract	,,	407
Soda Ash	,,	349
Sugar, Refind	,,	56

S. S. President Madison, Nov. 17, from U. S. A.

Sheetings:		
Grey, 12½	Pcs.	4 000
Motor-cars	,,	16
Cotton Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	1,640
Artificial Silk and Cotton Piece Goods	Yds.	599
Copper Ingots	Pls.	1,6?0
Apples, Fresh	,,	896
Bacon and Hams	,,	5
Barley	,,	52
Cheese	,,	29
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,234
Ink, Printing	,,	406
Macaroni	,,	21
Paper Unclassed	,,	232
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,136
Ginseng, 2nd Quality	Catties.	75
,, 3rd ,,	,,	75
,, Wild	Taels.	1,200
Hats	Doz.	18
Cigarettes	Mille.	15,000

S. S. President Grant, Nov. 20,

To Seattle:		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, other Ports, Bls. 70	Pls.	56.00
Silk Piece Goods	,,	1.09
Brassware	,,	14
Egg Albumen, Moist	,,	47
,, Yolk, Moist	,,	51
,, Whole, Dried	,,	19
,, Whole, Frozed	,,	144
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,165
To Scranton.		
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 50	Pls.	50 84
To Sault Ste Marie.		
Hair, Cow	,,	20
To Charleston.		
Hair, Human	,,	79
To Boston:		
Hides, Buffalo	,,	24
,, Cow	,,	13
To Buffalo.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, other Ports Bls. 30	,,	29.67
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	67
,, Sheep's ,, ,,		70
To Chicago		
Hair-nets	Hk. Tls.	1,092
To New York:		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 35	Pls.	30.15
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 85	Pls.	85.52
White other Ports, Bls. 555	,,	445.97
Yellow, Hankow Bls. 2	,,	2.01
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 5	,,	4.92
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports Bls. Bls. 20	Pls.	20.18
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Dupions: Shanghai Bls. 6	Pls.	6.12
Silk Piece Goods	,,	19.53
Silk Embroidery	,,	7.43
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	3
Books, Printed	,,	13
Bristles	,,	21
Camphor	,,	20
Feathers	,,	5
Hair, Human	,,	59
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	148
,, Sheep's ,,	,,	25
Lacquerware	,,	15
Skin Jackets, Lamb	Pcs.	1,805
,, ,, Wolf	,,	562
Skins Doe	,,	5,000
Skins, Goat, Tanned	,,	2,400
,, Kid	,,	18,250
,, Lamb	,,	2,100
Underwear Paper	,,	5,500
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	13,152

S. S. Luceric, November 20, from U. S. A.

Sheetings, White, over 41 in wide	Yds.	1.228
Printed Cotton piece Goods, Unclassed	,,	1,766
Iron Pipes	Pls.	540
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	74
Iron Galvanized: Sheets Corrugated	,,	281
Wire Shorts	,,	1,239
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	4,291
Leather, Colored	,,	9
Soda Bicarbonate of	,,	552
Sardines	Doz.	2,040
Oil, Olive	Galls.	50

S. S. Menelaus, November 21, from U. S. A.

Cottons, Yarn Grey:		
Counts 35	Pls.	2
,, over 45	,,	16
Iron Pipes	,,	177
Iron, Galvaized: Pipes	,,	745
Tubes	,,	1,009
Wire Rope	,,	67
,, Shorts	,,	421
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	842
Carbon, Black	,,	14
Cement	,,	356
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	105
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	3
Wax, Paraffin	,,	87
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	59,127
Cigarettes	Mille.	20
Motor-cars	Pcs.	1

S. S. Siberia Maru, November 21, from U. S. A.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	504
Butter	,,	122
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 827	,,	2,940
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	522
Leather, Calf	,,	4
Milk, Condensed	,,	504
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,567

S. S. President Pierce, Nov. 21, from U. S. A.

Bicycles	Pls.	1
Lemons, Fresh	,,	44,850
Machines, Calculating	,,	10
Motor-cars	,,	6
Typewriters	,,	1
Acid, Unclassed	Pls.	8
Bank Oak	,,	168
Beans, Fresh	,,	40
Cheese	,,	61
Canned Asparagus	,,	23
,, Fruits	,,	276
Fruits, Dried,	,,	12

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—The cotton market during the past week has been in a very depressed state, and prices show a decline of Tls. 1.50 to Tls. 2.00 per picul from last week's quotations. Such a situation may be attributed to the absence of any extensive demand from mill operatives, and the gradual weakening in American, Indian and Osaka markets Consequent on the U. S. Bureau's last estimate of the crop at 15,603,000 bales.

Looking at the situation broadly, having in view the present reticence on the part of consumers, the lean demand from Japan for the domestic staple, and the bearish sentiment prevalent in Mid-Americans and Indians, one may be lead to anticipate no considerable rise in the immediate future in the domestic markets.

Yarn:—Since the issue of our last week's report, our market has experienced a further decline of Tls. 4.00 to Tls. 5.00 due to the weakness of the world cotton markets, and the limited demands from exporters on account of internal political disturbances. New business for export has been booked some 4000 to 5000 bales in all counts.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 10.13
,, -Middling last reported....10.47
Tone of market, *Steady.*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan ...287
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan.....333
Fully Good Broach, Apr./May..360
Tone of the market:—*Weak.*

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. 19.75 Spot.
19.03 Jan.
19.21 Mar.
18.92 May.
18.58 July.
18.19 Oct.

Tone of the market:—*Weak.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, spot	Tls.	35.50
Shanghai, Dec	,,	33.50
M. Ginned, Dec	,,	34.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	,,	33.00
Ningpo, Spot	,,	31.50

Tone of the market:—*Weak.*

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The Auto-Castle	The Chinese Jade Co.
The Lion Silk Store	A. B. C. Tailors
Laou Kai Fook & Co.	Laou Kiu Chwang & Co.
Continental Construction Co.	O. I. C.
China Merchants Tob. Co.	"Chung Hwa Studio"
Gande, Price Ltd.	Agfa Products.

WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

In the United States Court for China

PHILIP G. EASTWICK, Plaintiff,
vs
BEATRICE M. EASTWICK, Defendant.

Cause No. 2714
Civil No. 1074
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant

Beatrice E. Eastwick,

and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, December 8, 1925.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

CHARLES A. ROBERTSON, Plaintiff,
vs.
VICTORINA ROBERTSON, Defendant.

Cause No. 2711
Civil No. 1073
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

VICTORINA ROBERTSON

and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Dec. 3, 1925.

W. A. Chapman
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required